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1ST DIVISION, REGULAR ARMY.

The Society of the 1st Division of the Army of Occupation in Germany, held its first annual gathering and dinner at Montabaur on June 8, which proved a memorable and enjoyable event. It was held at the athletic grounds bounded by Bahnhof, Tiergarten and Gerichts streets, and consisted of a most wonderful circus and cabaret and dinner, beginning at twelve o'clock in the morning. For the dinner the menu was: Hors d'oeuvres, barbecued meats, baked potatoes, Brunswick stew, rolls, butter, ice cream, cheese, cakes, crackers, coffee and beer. The toastmaster was Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall; speakers, Gen. John J. Pershing, Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, Major Gen. John L. Hines and E. F. McGlachlin, and Brig. Gen. Frank Parker. The cabaret program included the McFarland sisters, Mills party, Pathfinders, Uncle Sam Trio, the Musical Maids and Songs N'Everything.

A "big show" which preceded the dinner included the combined 1st Division bands, 18th Infantry Drum Corps, observation balloon, airplanes, regimental "stunts". Floats—28th Infantry, 7th F. A. and 2d Bn. Engrs., Montdidier; 18th Infantry, 6th F.A. and 1st Bn. Engrs., Soissons; 26th Infantry, 7th F.A. and 2d Bn. Engrs., St. Mihiel; 16th Infantry, 6th F.A. and 1st Bn. Engrs., Sedan. There was a competitive regimental roster fight and the 3d Division show, "Chow Suey," in open air theater. The Great A-Tee United Circus followed, staged by 1st Ammunition Train especially for the 1st Division Society, under the direction of Amos and McCauley, which included many interesting acts, and also "Kelly's Famous Congregation of Side Show Attractions."

The officers of the Society of the 1st Division are: President, Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A.; vice presidents, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, Major Gen. John L. Hines, Major Gen. Edward P. McGlachlin, jr., Brig. Gen. Campbell King, Brig. Gen. Henry S. Butner and Brig. Gen. Francis C. Marshall, U.S.A.; directors, Col. W. F. Harrell, 16th Inf.; Col. C. A. Hunt, 18th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Inf.; Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Huebner, 28th Inf.; Brie. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, U.S.A.; Col. Francis A. Ruggles, 7th F.A.; Lieut. Col. John R. Kennedy, F.A.; Col. George C. Marshall, Gen. Staff; Col. Francis B. Wilby, 1st Engrs., and Lieut. Col. Walter R. Wheeler, Inf.; secretary-treasurer, Major Redmond C. Stewart, J.A.G. Dept.; acting secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Col. B. R. Legge, Div. Adj.; assistant secretary and treasurer, Lieut. A. P. Coleman, Inf.; field marshal, Col. S. O. Fuqua.

Officers who constituted the various committees of the gathering were the following: Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, Brig. Gens. F. E. Bamford, Frank Parker and L. J. McNair, Cols. S. O. Fuqua, R. A. Brown, W. F. Harrell, Adolphe Huguet, Francis Ruggles, E. J. Atkinson, W. F. Stewart, P. L. Boyer, C. A. Hunt and N. E. Margetts, Lieut. Cols. B. R. Legge, N. N. Polk, C. R. Huebner, C. W. Ryder and P. E. Peabody, Majors L. S. Frasier, H. D. Williar, O. I. Gates, E. B. Maynard, F. W. Cheney and C. S. Coulter, Capt. J. Garrison, W. D. Thompson, R. W. Corrigan, L. H. Thomas and W. D. Haselton, Lieuts. W. F. Hutchinson and E. W. Rogers, Chaplains O. Hart and J. M. Groton.

The total casualties of the 1st Division in its fighting in France were as follows: Officers, 715; men, 23,259. Total prisoners captured, 6,469.

1ST BATTALION, 10TH U.S. FIELD ARTILLERY.

A history of the operations and activities of the 1st Battalion, 10th Field Artillery, of the Regular Army, has been compiled by a board of officers of which Lieut. Marshall W. Foote was chairman. The history was written by Sergt. Major Clifford L. Day and published under his supervision at Coblenz, Germany, Jan. 31, 1919.

The 10th Field Artillery served with the 3d Division and took part in the operations of the Marne, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. The regiment was one of a number of the new Regular Army regiments created at the entrance of the United States into the war, with a nucleus of officers and men from older units, and was organized on June 1, 1917, at Douglas, Ariz. It was brought to its final strength by additions of men who volunteered for enlistment. The regiment sailed from the U.S. on April 23, 1918, and landed at Bordeaux, May 7. Each operation the 1st Battalion took part in is treated in a separate chapter, and the endeavor of the author has been to give a complete record of facts without exaggeration or undue expansion of incidents.

A list of officers of the battalion staff and of the several batteries at each operation is given. The battalion at the beginning of the second battle of the Marne was under command of Capt. J. W. Anderson and comprised Battery A, Capt. Arthur Brigham, jr.; Battery B, Capt. Alfred K. King, and Battery C, Capt. Homer Cook. In this operation Lieut. J. C. Harris of Battery C was killed; Lieuts. W. C. Greene and R. E. Wilson, Battery B, and Capt. W. B. Witt (attached to Battery B) were wounded. Lieut. C. T. Hoverson, Battery A, was wounded, and of the same command Lieut. G. H. Crowns was captured by the enemy and Lieuts. M. C. Shea and H. C. Long were gassed. Lieuts. H. E. Ragard and W. G. Dunnington, of Battery B, were gassed, and Lieut. W. W. Belcher, Battery C, was wounded. In the St. Mihiel offensive Capt. Anderson, who had been promoted major, was still in command, but Capt. F. W. Sheppard had succeeded Captain Brigham in command of Battery A, and Capt. James Cronley had succeeded Captain King in command of Battery B. There was no change in the command of Battery C. In the Meuse-Argonne battle Major Anderson, who was in command, had been promoted to lieutenant colonel, and there was no change in battery commanders. Captain Cook of Battery C was gassed in this operation, as were also Lieut. Ralph Learnard, second in command of the battery, and Lieut. Jack M. Logan; Lieut. C. T. Hoverson of Battery A was wounded, and Lieut. Richard K. Durkan, information officer, was gassed. A complete list of casualties is given in the history.

THE "EVER-GLORIOUS" U.S. ARMY AND NAVY.

The Secretary of War has received from the Japanese Minister of War, the Minister of the Navy, the chief of staff and the chief of the naval general staff, through Major Gen. Kazutsugu Inouye, of the Japanese army, military attaché of the Japanese embassy at Washington, and from Comdr. Yoshitake Uyeda, of the Japanese navy, naval attaché of the embassy, communications

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conveying the congratulations of those officials and officers for the "mighty efforts exerted by the heroes of the great army rallied under the Stars and Stripes for the righteous cause, and of the command of the sea maintained by the indomitable great American Navy co-operating with the Allied fleets. Availing ourselves of this opportunity we express, on behalf of the Japanese army and navy, our profound respect for the ever-glorious Army and Navy of the United States." The Secretary made suitable acknowledgment of the communication.

MILITARY PATENTS.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Giusta, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of military patents. Issued week of Jan. 14: Bomb, Theodore Myskow; aerial bomb, Joseph Rapp; breech-block-operating device, Joseph Hyde; high explosive, James Duncan Thompson; windage-sight for firearms, Lovell H. Page; firearm, Waldo E. Rosebush; firearm, Creedy C. Sheppard; gas-operated gun, Morris Ford Smith, Harriet E. Smith, administratrix; mechanical gun, Burt L. Worthen; rear-sight holder for military rifles, (Major) Lee O. Wright, U.S.A., assignor to (Major Gen.) C. C. Williams, Acting Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., trustee; apparatus for shooting hand grenades, Karl Hagen; gun, Leslie H. Burlin; projectile, Domingo A. Pistorio; projectile, Samuel Scoblionko; rifle, Virgil C. Brannon; rifle attachment, Edgar Duerr; apparatus for submarines, Reginald A. Fessenden. Week of Jan. 21: Armored war tank, Frederick W. Wagner; bomb, George Subiecki; grenade, Nixon Lee; elevating mechanism of heavy guns, Arthur Trevor Dawson and James Horne; luminous attachment for gun-sights, Harold S. Young and Frederick H. Ihde; mine, William H. Cherry; projectile, Charles M. Richardson; projectile, Harold W. Shonnard; fuse mechanism for projectiles, Emil Grathmann; tubular projectile, Thomas A. Bowers; apparatus for the manufacture of projectiles, Harold W. Shonnard; process of manufacturing highly-compressed projectiles, Harold W. Shonnard; range finder, Graves Griffith; explosive shell, Samuel Cleland Davidson.

Week of Jan. 7: Submarine bomb, John H. Downs; cartridge magazine evacuator, Charles A. Nelson; automatic firing device for explosive shells, Orville K. McCombs; removable firing-pin for ordnance, John Lund; firearm, John H. Redfield; automatic gas-operated firearms, automatic gun-cartridge-supply and feed mechanism, firearm-barrel-cooling mechanism, automatic rapid fire gun, John C. Sturgeon; magazine for firearms, extractor mechanism for firearms, Grant Hammond; cartridge-case extractor for guns, Herman Jakobsson; combined gun and knife, Josef Tomanek; gun-barrel, Ornan A. Maynard; machine gun, William F. Mottin; gun-mount, Philippo L. E. del Fungo-Giers; quick-combustion gun, James N. Lewis; attachment for automatic guns, George C. Blickensderfer—William J. Blickensderfer and Stephen S. Mates, executors; self-laying submersible contact mine, Matthew Bertrand; periscope, Aladar Hollander; pistol, John C. Morrison; automatic pistol, Joseph H. Wesson; projectile, Carl A. Meilicke; submarine, George Lockhart; torpedo, George J. N. Carpenter; torpedo, Ira A. Weaver. Week of Jan. 28: Air gun, Udo P. Udesen; safety attachment for submarine mines, Dmitry Troubitschanoff; submarine detector or telltale, John P. Geraghty; torpedo, Ira A. Weaver.

Week of Feb. 4: Bullet, Stanislaw Mackiewicz; automatic machine gun, John M. Browning; continuous pull firing mechanism for guns, control mechanism for firing guns, Herman Jakobsson; gas-operated machine gun, Ansley H. Fox; mount for machine guns, John M. Browning; process of manufacturing gun powder, John Buxbaum; projectile, John Herman; device for throwing successively a series of projectiles by centrifugal action, August Frisch; automatic machine rifle, John M. Browning; rear rifle sight, Henry Riser; apparatus for destroying submarines, Alexander McDougall; torpedo guards, John F. Newsom. Week of Feb. 18: Anti-submarine device, Harry Lemiszczak; bomb, Charles J. Moses; bomb-catapult, Alexander Rouen; firearms, means for attaching gun-sights to firearms, Grant Hammond; grenade, projectile and the like, William Mills; gas-operated automatic machine gun, Ansley H. Fox and Walter J. Rice; machine gun, Harper H. Dovell; sight and method of sighting guns, Lionel John Graham; drifting mine, Chester T. Minkler; submarine mines, Gerard Brook Riley, Herbert Octavius Mock and Carlton Collingwood Sherman; automatic pistol, Alvie R. Martin; whirling pistol, Herbert Koontz; aerial projectile, Thomas J. Bury and Onay Bury; marine projectiles, Hans Gustav Berenstein; winged projectile, Wladyslaw Losin; submarine, Wasyl Logusz.

RESERVE AND EMERGENCY MEN.

"There is some needless discrimination," writes a Reservist, "between men eligible for the Reserve and men enlisted for the emergency that is doing no little harm in depressing emergency men that would enlist for the Regular Army. Every man of the Regular Army eligible for furlough to the Reserve feels himself the goat of the reorganization. A man that enlisted after April 2, 1917, can re-enlist and get his travel pay. A man eligible for furlough to the Reserve cannot. An emergency man can take an examination and if successful may be appointed Army field clerk, clerk Quartermaster Corps, etc. The man that served four years and more faithfully cannot aspire to these promotions. There are lots of old soldiers among the men now being discharged who are giving an airing to their grievances, which appear very real and does not stimulate recruiting. It makes an emergency man feel that when he holds up his hand for service in the Regular Army he is stuck."

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OPINIONS OF NAVY J.A.G.

Death While on Authorized Liberty.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy holds that death resulting from acute indigestion, which occurred immediately following a game of golf, is death in line of duty, and not the result of misconduct. The board of inquest held in the case found that the deceased died by reason of heart failure while on authorized liberty, and that his death was occasioned by a disease which was contracted in the line of duty. The department held that the death occurred in line of duty and was not the result of misconduct.

Japanese in U.S. Navy May Not Become Citizen.

An opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy holds that a Japanese born in Japan of Japanese parents is not eligible for naturalization as a citizen of the United States, and a certificate of naturalization issued him by any court of the United States is null and void and does not entitle him to the benefits of citizenship, even though he has served in the Navy of the United States for nineteen years.

Fleet Naval Reserves.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy in an opinion recently published holds that, by the terms of the Act of Aug. 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 587), members of the Fleet Naval Reserve are exempt from the requirement "that members of the Naval Reserve Force, when first enrolled . . . shall be given a provisional grade, rank, or rating in accordance with their qualifications, determined by examination"; that the provision "they may thereafter, upon application, be assigned to active service in the Navy for such periods of instruction and training as may enable them to qualify for and be confirmed in such grade, rank, or rating" obviously does not apply to members of the Fleet Naval Reserve; that "all former officers of the U.S. naval service, including midshipmen, who have left the Service under honorable conditions . . . and who have enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force shall be eligible for membership in the Fleet Naval Reserve" was intended to provide a particular class into which "former officers and midshipmen of the Navy . . . may be appointed in the grade and rank last held by them without examination other than the physical examination above described," viz., when "found physically qualified to perform the duties required in time of war"; that as the "retainer pay of all members of the Naval Reserve Force, except the Volunteer Naval Reserve (Fleet Naval Reserve previously excepted) while enrolled in a provisional rank or rating, and until such time as they shall have been confirmed in such rank or rating, shall be \$12 per annum," while "the annual retainer pay of officers of the Fleet Naval Reserve shall be two months' base pay of the corresponding rank in the Navy," it follows that entrance into this particular class of the Naval Reserve Force, for the purposes herein considered, should be only by appointment in confirmed rank.

On the assumption that the above premises are correct, and taking into consideration that no affirmative authority appears to have been conferred upon the department to give to members of the Fleet Naval Reserve, on first enrolment, other than confirmed rank, the Judge Advocate General is unable to concur in the view that whether members of the Naval Reserve Force, when first enrolled, should be given provisional or confirmed rank in the Fleet Naval Reserve, is within the discretion of the department.

Not denying the right of the department to make suitable regulations as to how the medical examination should be conducted, the Judge Advocate General is of opinion that a personal physical examination of the officers in question by a "board of medical officers" is not a prerequisite to their being commissioned in the grade and rank last held by them in the Navy as of date of their acceptance of office in the Fleet Naval Reserve, for the reason that the language of the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, is broad enough to permit a physical examination by a properly authorized medical officer on whose report a "board of medical officers" may base a finding as to the physical qualifications of these officers. As the officers in question have already been examined physically by a duly qualified medical officer, an inspection of such reports by a "board of medical officers" may be used by such a board to base findings that such officers were "physically qualified to perform the duties required in time of war," thus satisfying the terms of the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, in this regard. In other words, as the law presumes that done which ought to have been done, the Judge Advocate General is of the opinion that those officers who "upon original enrolment subsequent" to a certain date were "given a provisional assignment" in the Fleet Naval Reserve "simply upon a physical examination by one medical officer" should now be considered by the department as having been properly appointed in the Fleet Naval Reserve in the rank last held by them as of date of their original enrolment, and upon the required finding "by a board of medical officers" their so far delayed commissions should issue.

MARINE CORPS WAR HONORS.

Secretary Daniels authorized the following summary of decorations awarded officers and men of the Marine Corps up to June 15. The table is based on Army General Orders, correspondence and copies of citations forwarded to the Marine Headquarters, and there may be a slight increase in the number of decorations when all possible sources of information have been exhausted. The following data are taken from the records on file:

Medal of Honor:	Totals
To officers	1
To enlisted	4
	5
Distinguished Service Medal:	
To officers	4
To enlisted	1
	5
Distinguished Service Cross:	
To officers	87
To enlisted	255
	342
Croix de Guerre—French:	
To officers	196
To enlisted	826
	1022
Legion of Honor:	
To officers	7
Ordre de la Couronne-Chevalier:	
To officers	1
Belgian Croix de Guerre:	
To enlisted	1
Medaille Militaire:	
To enlisted	1
	1

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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PEDIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

LAPSING INTO UNPREPAREDNESS.

Representative Kahn, who it was hoped would take a prominent part in fighting in Congress for an adequate Army in time of peace, and who it was also hoped after his visit to the battle front in Europe would have been further impressed with the necessity of listening to the views of military men competent to give advice, has now arrayed himself on the side of the little Army and Navy men in Congress. All the lessons of past wars it seems are to go for naught, if Congressmen like Mr. Kahn and others of his belief are to rule the future destinies of our military and naval forces. It is extremely unfortunate for the country that our present Congressmen, like their predecessors, seem bent on allowing the country to lapse into a state of unpreparedness, reverting to the old practice of not providing in time of peace for a Regular Army of adequate size, and disregarding the advice and experience of the military experts.

The dream of eternal peace on earth will never come to pass in our day, unless there is a change in human nature itself, of which present conditions give little evidence; and taking the past history of the United States as a guide we may be engaged in another war within twenty-five years. From the beginning of the nation we have never been at peace for a period so long as twenty-five years. Future wars which will tax the nation's resources are not only possible but probable. Whatever may be the other sources of discord and divergence of economic interests, as yet unforeseen, that may arise it is clear even from present conditions that Germany, aching for revenge for her defeat, will surely scheme for discord among the present allies and the United States. Future events among nations may array some of the most powerful on her side. Germany, indeed, is but the most obvious of the many possible sources of friction that present day conditions forecast. No one can predict what the future may bring forth save as it may be expected to repeat, with minor variations, the experience of the past. Short of the arrival of the millennium, then, it may be inevitably assumed that there will be wars and wars. The United States should not again be caught napping and be forced to pay the price in squandering millions in an emergency to make good its unpreparedness. Lack of preparedness costs more in the end than a sound military policy in time of peace. Let our Congress remember this, and be guided by our history and past blunders.

The League of Nations, it is to be profoundly hoped, may serve at least as a useful means of adjusting certain discords among nations. But should it prove the most effective possible of agencies of international diplomacy it will not in itself do away with the menace of war. The battles of commerce, the pressure for territorial expansion of growing peoples, may be expected in the future as in the past to become the precursors of international friction that leads to an appeal to arms. Our nation may well hope that it will continue to follow its ideals of altruism and be the last to seek or to give cause of conflict. But may it never again be the last to recognize that conflict, despite all means of diplomacy, may lead to further wars. Preparedness of our military resources adequate to our strength as a nation will be no cause of war, but the most certain agency for the prevention of all wars save those inevitable from human nature and from economic conditions that no human agency, no dream of idealism yet devised, has served to

modify to the extent of ending the ultimate appeal to force.

PRECARIOUS OUTLOOK FOR U.S. FLEETS.

The condition which the Navy has to face with the passage of the Naval Appropriation bill is so serious that Secretary Daniels on July 2 stated he had been in conference with Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, in an endeavor to prevent the prostration of the Service. The precarious situation is partly due to the excessive pressure brought to bear for the immediate release of the Reserves, the four-year men who enlisted during hostilities, and those who signed for the duration of the war. The hardest blow comes through a "joker" amendment inserted in the bill by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, by which 12,400 four-year men who enlisted previously to the war must be released. Senator La Follette, running true to his war-time form, and insisting that a constituent who had enlisted in February, 1917, should get his release, amended the provision of the bill under "Maintenance" to read: "Any enlisted man of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, who since Feb. 3, 1917, and before Nov. 11, 1918, enlisted for the period of four years shall upon his application to the Secretary of the Navy on or before Sept. 1, 1919, be held and construed to have enlisted for the duration of the war and shall, when discharged, be granted an honorable discharge," etc. In the House bill the provision read, "who since April 7, 1917," etc. To relieve this single individual friend of Senator La Follette, a Medical Corps man serving at Quantico, Va., the Navy must grant discharges to 12,400 men of the Regular Navy enlisted between Feb. 3 and April 7, 1917.

Secretary Daniels stated that since the armistice, when the enlisted personnel of the Navy was 524,000, approximately 284,000 men had been discharged, so that the Navy to-day has of all classes of enlisted personnel 240,000. From department records it is learned that there are to-day 78,000 enlisted men in the Regular Navy, fifty per cent. of whom were enlisted since the armistice, leaving about 40,000 experienced enlisted men. There are 15,000 men in training, which figure, added to the 12,400 loss through the La Follette amendment, means that the Navy has in men it can count upon in the next few months as sufficiently trained to work the ships about 14,000. Or in men fully or partially trained it will have available for the Atlantic, Pacific, Asiatic and European fleets a little more than 50,000, for the reservoir at training stations will always approximate 15,000. One Navy officer, a chief of staff, in talking of the situation, said: "I believe the quickest way out of the mess is to discharge all the temporary men. And I told Admiral Benson the Navy could rise from its position of prostration if we started all over, for if we got out all who are clamoring to be discharged, then we would know the problem before us and go to work to solve it. The uncertainty is debilitating and it is sweeping away the splendid morale which we built up during the war."

One plan adopted is to extend the recruiting for the Navy to the ships and make each ship a recruiting station. With this added impetus to the shore recruiting divisions, it is believed a portion of the deficiency in the enlisted personnel will be relieved.

WAR DEPARTMENT FACING DEFICIENCY.

The War Department, in addition to having an unusually difficult problem to solve with regard to Army reorganization, will be faced with a deficit before the end of the year. According to figures prepared by Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, U.S.A., Director of Finance of the War Department, the department's deficiency for pay alone can be estimated at approximately \$58,000,000. When the conference committee reduced the size of the Army by appropriating for an average strength of 325,000 it merely took the figures as prepared by the House and added a proportionate amount for an additional 25,000 men. The House figure for an average Army of 300,000 was arrived at without any semblance of accuracy, the item being cut by one-fourth on the floor of the House from the figure reported by the committee. Thus the amount of \$214,429,107 reported out of conference, General Lord says, is doubly inaccurate, as pay items cannot be cut or increased in direct proportion as the size of the Army is cut or increased. This is true because of certain fixed expenses, such as the \$58,000,000 allowed for payment of the bonus and the pay of retired officers and enlisted men. As against the \$214,429,107 passed by the House, the Director of Finance asked for an appropriation of \$272,272,225.50.

Little concern is being expressed by officers of the Division of Finance over the fact that it will be necessary to ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation. Congress adopted the plan calling for an average Army of 325,000 and since the item which will fall short is pay, the War Department is confident that the deficiency will be made up by Congress before the need is felt. Some departments of the Army, however, are being severely handicapped already by reduced appropriations. Congress appropriated only \$4,000,000 for additional clerical help over and above that furnished the War Department during peace times. It was estimated that \$9,000,000 would be required for this purpose. The work to be done almost entirely results from war conditions which will add an enormous burden to the work of the various corps and departments throughout the year. The Adjutant General's Department, in which

the work has been increased beyond all previous bounds, has asked for all but \$500,000 of the \$5,000,000 appropriated for this purpose. Other branches, such as the Quartermaster Corps, the Division of Finance and the Motor Transport Corps, are finding their work piling up each day as demobilization increases, and there is no immediate relief in sight in the way of clerical assistance. In addition to the lack of civilian help, the order has gone out that all temporary officers are to be discharged by Sept. 30, and this will further handicap the various branches of the War Department in clearing away their routine office work. In one section of the Division of Finance it has been necessary to have three shifts a day of eight hours each working on accounts and records. This is but an indication of the mass of work that is accumulating with the present lack of competent help.

MODIFICATION OF ARTILLERY PLANS.

Officers at the head of the various corps and bureaus in Washington are closely studying the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill which affect their especial branch of the Service to determine to what extent plans for the current year will have to be modified in view of the extreme cut in Army appropriations. While it has not been possible in many cases for chiefs of corps to plan definitely for reductions made necessary by present existing law, some facts are apparent upon perusal of the appropriation bill. For example, the Field Artillery is mentioned just once in the bill, under the heading of the United States Service Schools, where provision is made for the participation of the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill in the appropriation of \$75,000 set aside for Service schools. The conference committee struck out the item of \$10,000 inserted by the Senate for the maintenance of the Field Artillery firing centers at Camp Bragg, N.C., and Camp Knox, Ky., and the basic school at Camp Taylor. Although this will seriously hamper the activities of the Field Artillery, these schools will not be abandoned. Funds will be transferred in order that they may be continued on a small scale, the extent of which has not yet been determined by the Chief of Field Artillery.

In marked contrast is the present status of the Coast Artillery Corps. Officers at corps headquarters declare they are unable to see that the department has been at all affected by the legislation just passed, except insofar as the general legislation with regard to the size of the Army affects all branches of the Service. As stated on page 1490 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 28, the Coast Artillery organization has already been planned along the lines as set down by the National Defense Act. These plans will need no alteration on the basis of an Army of 225,000. The Coast Artillery is particularly fortunate over other branches of the Service in that no organization is specified beyond the limitations as to the number and rank of commissioned and enlisted personnel. Practically the only effect on this corps will be in the necessary reduction of commissioned personnel and the reduction in rank to correspond with demobilization. The enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery is just a little more than half of what is authorized by the National Defense Act, and it may be assumed that it is lower than would be required under any tables that might be prepared for the Army of 225,000. There are at the present time 16,190 enlisted men in the corps out of an authorized strength of approximately 31,000, excluding men in the Mine Planter Service. The commissioned strength on June 1 numbered 2,596, of whom 1,404 were in the Regular Service, and 1,191 were temporary officers. Tables of organization for the peace-time Army provide for 1,201 officers. As regards the training of commissioned and enlisted personnel appropriations aggregating \$26,000 have been provided by Congress for the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. Officers at corps headquarters are pleased with the turn affairs have taken for the Coast Artillery. Apparently the only problem ahead is that of recruiting the Service up to meet requirements, but confidence is expressed that this will not involve any serious hardship.

NO REVIEW OF ALL COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

Secretary of War Baker on July 5 stated that he had disapproved a recommendation made by Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, U.S.A., former Acting Judge Advocate General, that the case of every military prisoner now serving a sentence imposed by a G.C.M. be sent to the board of review of which he is president. Certain specific cases will, however, be examined again by the board to determine whether further clemency should be granted. The same opportunity to have their cases reviewed, the Secretary said, would be given to the 1,100 military prisoners returning from France. This plan will be followed rather than that which would have had a board appointed by General Pershing investigate the cases. The change is made on account of the rapid withdrawal of troops from France.

THE AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY.

The Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in a cablegram of July 2 to the War Department announces officially that "the 3d Army has been discontinued this date. The troops constituting it will hereafter be designated the 'American Forces in Germany.' Major Gen. Henry T. Allen has been assigned to the command of these forces relieving Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, who will return to United States."

NAVY HOSPITAL CORPS PERSONNEL.

Because in the release of the enlisted personnel of the U.S. Navy, which Secretary Daniels said on July 2 would aggregate upwards of 50,000 in the next two months, the Hospital Corps might be depleted with resultant unavoidable neglect of Navy patients, consequent suffering and inevitable public criticism, Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, Surgeon General of the Navy, we learn, has directed the attention of the Secretary to the conditions existing at present. From statistical reports to the department it is learned that 9,203 patients are under treatment in naval hospitals in this country, to say nothing of the number of sick in hospitals on foreign stations, on ships or cases under treatment at naval dispensaries. Statistics also show 11,126 Hospital Corps men in the Navy, distributed as follows: 2,305 at naval hospitals ashore, 776 at Hospital Corps schools, 1,642 in other medical activities within the United States, 6,012 at sea and on foreign stations. It is apparent, therefore, that the latter group can be immediately released when ships are placed out of commission, but that Hospital Corps men actually in attendance on the sick cannot be released except in proportion to the number of patients discharged. Since Jan. 1, 1919, 4,800 Hospital Corps men have been discharged, and if all eligible for discharge should now be released the Hospital Corps of the Navy would have but 1,439 men available ashore and afloat. Of these 1,439 just 1,101 were enlisted since Jan. 1, 1919. These men are under training and can hardly become dependable assistants to medical officers in less than six months. The situation to be faced, therefore, is strikingly represented by 9,203 patients who might, if releases were unchecked, suffer neglect because of only 1,439 corps men, 1,101 of whom are only partially trained to take care of them. It is plainly apparent that men available are insufficient to meet the present needs of the hospitals ashore. To be sure, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is as anxious as any bureau in the Navy Department to release all men who desire to leave the Service, but the demands of the sick have a greater claim than the demands of any civic interest and in consequence it is imperative that relief from any precipitate scheme of release should be accorded to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADOPTS GEOGRAPHIC CODE.

Secretary of War Baker has notified G. W. R. Harriman, of Washington, that the geographic code named after him and of which he is the originator and patentee has been adopted by the War Department. This action was taken after an exhaustive consideration of the invention, during which tests applied have demonstrated it to be of great merit. The system subdivides the entire surface of the world's sphere into a plurality of certain conventionally shaped unit areas, bounded by the conventional geographic lines of latitude and longitude and not by political boundary lines. These areas are in turn grouped into larger conventional unit areas, or subdivided into smaller, as required. The unit areas are all identified, each having its own identification symbol, or geographic code index number. They are arranged in their sequential order, both numerically and geographically. For the purpose of mapping, measuring or comparing military, commercial, industrial or social activities within and between areas the Harriman Geographic Code System introduces a new unit of geographic measure called the "atlas unit." The surface of the earth is subdivided into a series of units so numbered that any point may be designated, or any two points, with the intervening territory and all the mileage data may be shown. By means of this system all geographic, commercial, manufacturing, industrial, military or statistical data is readily compiled and correlated for any given geographic location and by the use of a series of base paper negatives of these units, the geographic data of any location may be readily assembled into a single geograph and reproduced in finished black and white map form in a few minutes. Upon this sheet may be indicated by pen or pencil routings or technical military instructions which otherwise would take pages of typewritten text to describe or explain equally well. By a separate series of geographs the primary highway system of the country is delineated, showing conditions of highways, surfaces, bridges, routes, etc., between any two points in the country.

UNIFORM OF THE MARINE CORPS.

Col. George C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., does not favor the felt campaign hat worn by the Army and the Marine Corps, nor the stiff coat collar. In an article on "The Uniform," in the Marine Corps Gazette for June, he says: "Another hygienic consideration that has never been seriously entertained is the shape and kind of hat worn in the tropics. The felt campaign hat has always been the American rule. It has little to recommend it. It is hot and heavy on the head, prohibits ventilation of the hair, and does not shade the sensitive part of the neck. The only excuse for wearing it is that it shades the eyes. The tropical hiker is annoyed with his hat all day long and often carries it in his hand. Straw hats are made in every tropical country where the American soldier campaigns. For less money than the cost of the campaign hat a stout straw or fiber hat of the Panama pattern could be had of a uniform make. It would be light and cool for the head, shade the eyes, and with the rear brim a little wider than that of the campaign hat, proper shelter could be had for the back of the neck. Such a reform would avoid many heat prostrations and fevers due to sun-irritation of the vitals of the neck. Another reform that would go far towards avoiding abuse of the neck would be the roll collar for all coats, so that neck binding would not obstruct the important channels (for nerve and blood) that pass through the neck. Of course, the purpose of such a reform would be defeated if a stiff collar should be prescribed to be worn with a roll collar coat. If we cannot get away from the old idea of having a stockade around the neck we might as well keep the stock attached to the coat as at present."

ONE LIST FOR PROMOTION.

"If all officers are placed on one list for promotion," says Col. G. V. S. Quackenbush, Int., U.S.A., in concluding an article in the July Infantry Journal, "their seniority being determined by length of commissioned service, if the inefficient and the unfit are eliminated by the powers now vested in the Army, and if our new Army has its control vested in able officers representing each arm, we may be confident that future military leg-

islation will be solely for a well-balanced Army, and that no branch of it will benefit to the detriment or discouragement of the others. Promotion being equal for all, the jealousies and heart-burnings of the past will be forgotten and all the elements of the Army merged into a homogeneous and contented organization."

CAMP BENNING STILL IN OPERATION.

Congressional opposition to the continuation of Camp Benning, Ga., as the site for the Infantry School of Arms, and the failure to provide any funds for its maintenance, have as yet brought about no change in plans of the War Department. The fact that construction was so near completed as to make the camp ready for use is thought to indicate that instruction may be continued there until the controversy which caused Congress to attempt to abate Camp Benning is finally settled. Even though the appropriation bill has not yet become law, purchase of real estate and construction work at the school was suspended by the War Department after the measure passed the two Houses of Congress. Instruction work has continued, however. There were, at the time of the last report from Camp Benning, 266 officers and 1,432 enlisted men detailed there. Of this number 208 officers and 96 enlisted men were listed as instructors and students in the Infantry School of Arms and 12 officers and 351 men were listed as attending the Machine Gun School. The rest were detailed with the various supply, transportation and medical units stationed at Benning. Although officers of the General Staff are not willing to prophesy what may eventually become of the well-equipped school which has been established at Camp Benning, they are satisfied that if Congress continues in its present course of opposition to the continuation of the school the War Department will have no alternative to abandonment of the project. There is no plan on foot as yet, however, to stop the instruction of officers and men detailed there.

THE SAUMUR ASSOCIATION.

The Saumur Association, organized by returning members of the A.E.F. on board the steamship Zeppelin which docked at Hoboken, N.J., on Easter Sunday, has been welcomed most enthusiastically by graduates and members of the administrative and educational staff of Saumur who are eligible for membership. The publicity given by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Stars and Stripes has been productive of many responses and as soon as the G.H.Q. files, which contain a list of the graduates of the Saumur Artillery School, arrive from overseas an active campaign will be inaugurated to swell the organization. There is no doubt in the mind of the officers and charter members of this organization that it will grow to large proportions and be a most successful society. Every one approached on this subject has been most interested and enthusiastic and applications are fast coming in. The secretary, Clark F. Harriman, 78 Brownfield road, West Somerville, Mass., will much appreciate it if any graduates of Saumur Artillery School will send him their names and present address, so that application blanks may be sent out; also the names and addresses of any other graduates will be much appreciated. Col. M. A. Cross, president of the association, now stationed with the Personnel Section, General Staff, War Department, Washington, D.C., will be very pleased to meet anybody in that city who is interested in this society.

AMERICAN LEGION ORGANIZES SPEAKERS' BUREAUS.

The American Legion announces that plans have been made for a country-wide campaign by speakers who will present the aims and ideals of the legion and assist in the organization into local posts of those men who served in the Great War. The country has been divided into fifteen zones, each in charge of an organizer, who will develop his own speakers' bureau, assign speakers where veterans of the war meet, present the program of the legion and explain the future work contemplated. In addition to the zone speakers Lieut. Cols. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; John F. J. Herbert, of Massachusetts, and John W. Inzer, former Army chaplain, of Alabama, will make tours throughout the country and speak wherever necessary. The first number of the American Legion Weekly, the official magazine of the organization, made its appearance on July 4. It contained the following cablegram from General Pershing: "The American Legion Weekly, as the medium of communication throughout the country, will more closely unite the already strong bonds of comradeship among the members. I predict a most useful future for the legion and the loyal support of all for the new weekly." The paper also contained reports from the state branches of the legion showing the progress of the organization of local posts since the meeting of soldier, sailor and marine delegates held in Paris and St. Louis.

AMERICAN TROOPS HONOR FRENCH GENERALS.

The United States joined with France on July 7 in honoring the memory of two noted French generals, Hoche and Marceau, who in 1793 forced the crossing of the Rhine near Weissenburg against the Prussians. The French commanders were buried in a small French cemetery at Coblenz-Lutz, but it was recently decided by the French government to reinter General Hoche's body at the base of the monument marking the locality where the crossing of the river was effected. The cemetery at Coblenz-Lutz has been renamed in honor of General Marceau. The ceremony of July 7 was attended by Marshal Foch, Generals Fayolle, Mangin, Degotte, Gouraud and Weygand of the French army. They landed at Coblenz from a Rhine steamer and were received by Major Gens. Edward F. McLaughlin, Jr., in command of the American Forces in Germany; John A. Lejeune, commanding the 2d Division; Robert L. Howze, 3d Division; Mark L. Hersey, 4th Division, and Brig. Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff. Six companies of American Infantry from the 3d Division, a regiment of French infantry and details from the British, Italian and Belgian armies took part in the ceremonies.

SOME DEMOBILIZATION CENTERS DISCONTINUED.

It has been decided to discontinue the use of Camps Meade, Custer, Bowie, Funston and Jackson, and Fort Oglethorpe, as demobilization centers, because of the decrease in the number of men returning from overseas. After July 10 no more troops will be sent to these camps for discharge. The use of Camp Upton as a debarkation camp will be discontinued after July 15, and the use of Boston, Mass., and Charleston, S.C., as ports of

debarcation, will be discontinued after July 15. Due to the discontinuance of the use of these camps, after July 10 men from overseas en route for points in Northern Texas will be sent to Camp Pike for discharge; men for points in the northern and southern peninsula of Michigan will be sent to Camp Grant and Sherman; men for Kansas will be sent to Camp Dodge; men for Tennessee, South Carolina and Florida will be sent to Camp Gordon; men landing at Newport News and bound for points in Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, and men landing in New York for Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and the District of Columbia will be sent to Camp Lee and Dix.

FIRST TO SETTLE ARMY WAR CONTRACTS.

The distinction of being the first branch of the War Department to complete the settlement of all war contracts belongs to the business department of the Committee on Education and Special Training. The hundreds of claims of educational institutions throughout the country resulting from the establishment at those institutions of units of the Students' Army Training Corps have all been settled satisfactorily and the new fiscal year finds the S.A.T.C. demobilized from a financial standpoint, as well as in personnel. All the contracts for subsistence, housing and tuition of the student-soldiers involved delicate adjustment on a basis that would be fair to both the Government and the institution concerned. Adjustment of these contracts, which involved many million dollars, was accomplished through the offices of twelve district business managers, operating from twelve large cities throughout the country. A field force of staff accountants and traveling auditors made this rapid settlement possible, probably resulting in a great saving to the Government.

HEALTH CONDITION OF OUR TROOPS.

A statement issued from the office of the Surgeon General of the Army dated July 5 shows that the health condition of troops in the United States remains excellent while the admission and non-effective rates continue to decline. There is no unusual prevalence of disease at any of the camps. Sporadic cases of influenza are being reported from the ports of embarkation, but these are mostly among troops returning from overseas. The strength of command in the United States as reported (301,909) shows a decrease of 21,358 from the previous week (323,267), this decrease in strength being chiefly responsible for the increase in the death rate. The health of troops in the American E.F. also continues excellent. The same condition exists among our troops in Siberia. The incidence of disease is low and no deaths have been reported for the period named.

ENGINEERS VACATE WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

After occupying headquarters at Washington Barracks, Washington, D.C., for sixteen years, the Corps of Engineers has vacated and removed to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. Col. Harold S. Hetrick, C.E., U.S.A., was in command of the post, which embraces the handsome War College building, hereafter to be the home of the General Staff College. At Camp A. A. Humphreys, which two years ago was a wilderness, the Corps of Engineers have erected a modern military "city" with every convenience, including an Engineers' school. Camp Humphreys and the school are now in command of Major Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler, U.S.A. While the Corps of Engineers was stationed at Washington Barracks the ground was extended by filling in several acres and the post improved so that to-day it is perhaps one of the sightliest in the country.

RECOGNITION OF RETIRED OFFICERS' SERVICE.

A colonel, U.S.A., retired, writes: "I note in your issue of June 7, at page 1396, the letter of 'Retired' regarding the services of retired officers in the war with Germany. I fully agree with him that the question is a 'group affair,' and that all who are concerned should take a lively, personal and collective interest in it. We should unite and organize and put the question in such tangible form that it can be properly presented. Of course, the first step is to agree on what we want, and just here at the outset I would have to disagree with the proposition of 'Retired' to fix a limit of six months as the required minimum of service. Why should there be such limit, if a man served creditably? Possibly the man who served only five months or four months rendered far more conspicuous or arduous service than the man who was in a month or two longer."

NO ORDNANCE FOR RESERVE CORPS OFFICERS.

The statement issued by the War Department on July 3 that "it has been determined that purchase of ordnance from the Government by Reserve Corps officers will not be authorized," was in response to thousands of requests from these officers that they be allowed to purchase revolvers and rifles, also ammunition, at cost. Revolvers were particularly in demand, but since those produced for the War Department are of the latest model and not likely to be improved on in the immediate future, it has been decided to retain them in storage.

PRAISE FOR THE REGULAR ARMY OFFICER.

An editorial paragraph in the Sioux City Tribune, written by a Reserve officer we are informed, says: "The men who enlisted for service are not the ones to come home complaining about the whole Army system and particularly about Regular Army officers. Those who know the real inside story will tell any one that it was a stroke of fortune to work under or with most of the Regular Army officers, who knew how to get the best for their men and bring the most of them safely out of any action."

LINE OFFICERS ENTERING Q.M. CORPS.

Because of the opportunities open to officers in the Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, and the vacancies existing, it is understood that officers of the line, particularly of the Cavalry and Infantry, are seeking transfer for duty in the Quartermaster Corps. Part of the vacancies are in the grade of captain and the Personnel Branch, Operations Division, General Staff, is filling the vacancies as fast as is possible.

SOCIAL HYGIENE WORK TO GO ON.

Largely upon the recommendation of Senator Chamberlain of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, who outlined the value to the Army and Navy of the activities of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, Congress included in the Sundry Civil bill a re-appropriation of approximately \$1,000,000 for the continuation of the board's activities. The bill passed the House following the agreement on the conference report on July 1. This board, which was legislated into being in Section 15 of the Army Appropriation act of July 9, 1918, was created as a permanent organization to prevent the spread and mitigate the danger of venereal diseases. While it was largely a war measure, it was contemplated at the time of passage to make it permanent, and Congress, by including the authorization to expend this money during the current year, has placed the stamp of approval on the work which has been accomplished by the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs attached a legislative rider to the Army bill providing for the maintenance of this organization, but the provision was stricken out in the Senate on a point of order. It was, however, taken care of in the Sundry Civil bill following a statement by members of the Military and Appropriations Committees as to the value of the work undertaken and accomplished in the past. It was shown that thirty-one States have made supplementary appropriations to assist in the work and that forty-five States have co-operated in various ways with the Federal organization.

The statement of the work accomplished shows that the appropriation carried in the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918, enabled the Board to assist in closing of 124 "red light" districts in America; the detention and care of 30,000 delinquent women and girls; the special study of the causes of delinquency; the enforcement of laws and ordinances relating to venereal diseases in communities surrounding the military and naval camps in America; the greatest reduction in military venereal disease rates ever recorded in history; and the consequent better protection of 4,000,000 soldiers and sailors. It has also resulted in securing legislation within the States and establishment of divisions of venereal diseases in various State boards of health. Educational and instructional work has also been carried on successfully. In view of the successful record made by the board during the year just ended, Congress was amply justified in continuing for peace times the work which was begun as a war measure.

A DEFENSE OF THE REGULARS.

Noting the widespread criticism of our war machinery now that wartime fervor is abating in this country, the Duquesne Light Company News, published at Pittsburgh, Pa., comes to the defense of the Regular Army, in an editorial signed "J. P. M."—presumably J. P. McAtee, one of the editors. It says, in part: "The permanent Military Establishment, known as 'the Regular Army,' is perhaps receiving the greater part of this round of attack and an investigation of the charges is always bound to bring one back to the same conclusion, etc.—that the author of the criticism is fundamentally opposed to the Regular Army as a permanent military institution. Why such a conclusion continues to be held is inconceivable in the light of our military experiences in past wars and in the great conflict which has just been brought to a victorious close. Didn't our Army of two million men spring up in a year and a half, and didn't we win? Of course! And we are all of the opinion that we could do the same thing to-morrow, if necessary. Who but the 'Regular Army' was responsible for this work? Instead of being a parasite on the life of the country, as some of the fanatics would have us believe, the fact of the presence of a Regular Military Establishment, small as it is, has been a real savior. They talk of the Army as being an autocratic institution which should be abolished. They forget that 'success in battle is the ultimate object of all military training' and that the training and customs of our Army are the result of over a century of experience."

"When war was declared the Army numbered less than 100,000. On this comparative handful of men fell the great task of drilling and training these two and a half million civilians. The Regular Establishment, for the most part, was scattered to all four winds of the Service as leaders and teachers in all branches. . . . The impression is abroad in some quarters that the Regular Army took very little part in the actual fighting. Statistics of the five Regular Army divisions in France show that the Regulars in this war, as in all others, excelled in all lines, and did more than their share of the fighting. If ever we are again face to face with the problem of raising an immense army for the upholding of our national honor, we may not have the time and leisure which we had in this one to build up an Army. Then, as in this war, the big task will fall on 'the Regular Army.' If in the meantime we have carried out some system of universal military training, the task may be lightened, but nevertheless it will be there. Then and now must we recognize the necessity of maintaining a well-trained Regular Military Establishment, untrammeled by political influences and of sufficient size to be an adequate defense for the present and a nucleus for a future Army of immense size which we shall need, and need quickly should we be so unfortunate as to be involved in another war, which in the light of world politics, past and present, and in view of the present European juggle, is not altogether an impossibility."

ARMY MOTOR TRANSPORT TOUR.

The U.S. Army Motor Transport transcontinental tour left Washington July 7 about noon and is due to arrive at San Francisco about Sept. 1. Capt. Bernard B. McMahon, U.S.A., is in command of train. The personnel consists of two companies of M.T.C., 210 men and 10 officers; one detachment Engineers, 30 men and 2 officers; one medical detachment and one Field Artillery detachment. Commissioned observers from Field Artillery, Engineer Corps, Coast Artillery, Air Service and Medical Corps.

The train consists of approximately sixty trucks and numerous other vehicles, including five staff observation passenger cars, complement of motorcycles, ambulances, tank trucks, mobile field kitchen, mobile repair shops and anti-aircraft defense equipment, which includes 2,000,000 C.P. searchlights, etc. The train will be preceded by pilot car carrying H. C. Osterman, vice presi-

dent of the Lincoln Highway Association, and Lieut. William B. Doron, publicity officer.

The trip is intended as the War Department's contribution to the Good Roads movement for the purpose of developing the construction of through-route and transcontinental highways as a military and economic asset. Also recruiting for the M.T.C. or any other branch of the Army, and as an exhibition to the general public of the development of the motor vehicle for military purposes.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Company has issued a statement regarding the financial condition of the company, giving the following balance sheet covering the years Dec. 31, 1916, 1917 and 1918:

	1916.	1917.	1918.
Cash on hand and in bank	\$5,676.53	\$25,113.87	\$14,285.58
Notes and accounts receivable	59,604.15	151,127.57	80,255.70
Material and merchandise	106,343.83	172,485.93	183,354.44
Machinery, furniture and fixtures	11,342.63	12,139.69	10,742.07
Miscellaneous assets	1,655.07	1,819.31	2,074.98
Treasury stock	50,000	50,000.00	50,000.00
Goodwill			
	\$284,622.71	\$443,885.87	\$371,912.72
Notes and accounts payable	\$78,928.65	\$168,141.85	\$74,888.44
Reserve for uncollectible accounts	2,064.12	4,897.86	4,916.11
Stock subscriptions in suspense	2,784.20	1,034.73	984.73
Accrued liabilities		6,796.76	8,461.08
Capital stock issued and part payment on shares applied for	362,206.69	365,534.96	366,228.18
	\$445,983.66	\$546,405.66	\$450,478.49
Corporate deficit	\$211,360.95	\$102,519.79	\$78,565.77

The difference showing between the profit as shown for 1917 in first statement and the deficit as reflected in comparing the corporate deficit on the balance sheets of 1916 and 1917, the directors state, is accounted for by the Treasury Stock item which consists of shares obtained and returned to the treasury of the company. The asset of merchandise and material amounting to \$183,000 is based on inventory taken physically and at absolutely net worth. Bills and accounts payable which approximate \$75,000 cover the total amount owed by the company on Dec. 31, 1918. Accounts payable are anticipated wherever possible and every effort made to discount bills due. During the year 1917 \$8,000 was saved in discounts while during the year 1918 \$9,000 was saved. A comparison of the bills and accounts payable with the notes and accounts receivable shows the asset to be in excess of the liability by \$5,000.

"If our stockholders," the directors add, "will give us their hearty co-operation, we feel that the success of the company is assured. The condition of the company is greatly improved both financially and in the service that we can give our customers."

The annual meeting of stockholders called for Jan. 30, 1919, was postponed to May 15, 1919, when sufficient proxies were obtained to hold the meeting, and the following were elected members of the board of directors: Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N.; Major Gen. W. G. Hamm, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U.S.N.; Brig. Gens. R. C. Marshall, U.S.A.; C. S. Radford, U.S. M.C.; F. T. Hines, U.S.A.; Col. Kenzie W. Walker, U.S.A.; John J. Byrne, Charles D. Hartman, U.S.A.; Messrs. Sigmund Eisner, Charles Wylie, George V. Cooney, St. J. R. Marshall, Capt. Guy T. Scott.

"1914," BY FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH.

1914. By Field Marshal Viscount French. Houghton Mifflin Co.: Boston and New York. Lord French's narrative of his period of command of the British Expeditionary Force from the time it was formed in August, 1914, until May, 1915, when the charges he made as to the shortage of munitions in the expeditionary force brought about the formation of a Coalition Cabinet in the British government, and his subsequent retirement from his post as commander-in-chief. Lord French not only describes the military operations of the British Expeditionary Force in simple, soldierly language and with a restraint uncommon in stories of the great retreat from Mons back to the stand at the Marne, but also gives his readers details of his difficulties with Lord Kitchener that have not been made public before. One of the most striking of these episodes was the appearance of Lord Kitchener, then Secretary of State for War, in Paris on Sept. 1, 1914, attired in the uniform of a field marshal, and purposing to take the field and inspect the troops. The British Ambassador protested against this action, we read, sending a telegram to that effect to the government, and Lord French also protested, stating to Kitchener that he (French) was given absolute command of the expeditionary force, that he meant to maintain it until removed by the government, and pointing out to Kitchener that his (Kitchener's) presence as a military man in France would weaken French's position with the French army authorities and with his own officers and men. He draws a parallel here with Stanton's interference with General McClellan in the Civil War as an object lesson in conduct of this sort.

Lord French devotes his final chapter to the shortage of guns and munitions, mentioning how he was aided in the field by our own Col. I. N. Lewis, U.S.A., the inventor of the Lewis gun, in methods of creating supplies of the new weapons of warfare developed by the trench fighting. One striking instance of the shortage of big guns is illustrated by his story of Haig making an exchange of 10,000 rations of bully beef with the French Zouaves for the use of two heavy guns. Lord French expresses wonderment over the failure of army officers, before the war, to realize what changes such modern devices as the modern rifle, the machine gun, motor tractor, the airplane and wireless telegraphy would bring about. In spite of the efforts that have been made by some writers to throw a cloud of mystery over the strategical plans of the German high command in the first weeks of the war, French was not troubled that way, for we find him noting on Aug. 21, seven days after the B.E.F. landed in France, that "it was the palpable intention of the commander of the German army to effect a great turning movement around my left flank." His orders to Allenby, in command of the cavalry on the extreme left of the British front, to keep constantly pressing to the

left bears out how clearly Marshal French saw what the Germans were trying to do.

THE NAVAL ANNUAL FOR 1919.

Students of naval history and the layman who desires accurate information concerning the numerous and varied activities on the naval side of the great world war, and the many effective mechanical developments incident to the war, will find much of interest in "The Naval Annual for 1919," edited by Earl Brassey, the son of the late Sir Thomas Brassey, and by John Leyland, one of the foremost of naval authorities. The book is published by William Clowes and Sons, 31 Haymarket, S.W.I., London, Engand. It is by far the best all-round book that has been published relative to the naval events of the war. It has been most carefully and accurately compiled, with data from official sources, supplied by the British Admiralty, by the naval authorities of all the Allied navies, as well as information furnished by United States, French, Italian and Japanese naval representatives.

Information which during the war had of necessity to be held in the greatest secrecy now appears in the pages of the Naval Annual. The volume includes a complete and splendidly written record of the work not only of the British navy, but of all the Allied navies in the war. Progress of naval construction up to the present time is described in detail, as are the advances in engineering, ordnance and explosives and new devices which have been so remarkable, and chapters on other matters are equally enlightening, instructive and interesting. The personnel of officers is dealt with in reference to organization, services, numbers, training and education. There are chapters on the many details of convoy work, in which the U.S. Navy played so prominent a part; on anti-submarine measures and devices, Admiralty developments during the war, the mercantile marine, auxiliary patrol, mine sweepers, etc. Every phase of naval operations and development is covered. Complete tables of warships of the various powers are given, and also tables of naval ordnance of all the powers, and plans of British and foreign ships. An instructive chapter on the enemies' navies is also given, as well as a list of naval losses in the war. Tables giving all the principal data relative to the surrendered fleet of Germany form an interesting feature of the book.

The gun mounting of the great British navy 18-inch gun, the largest naval weapon ever constructed, is fully described with plans of the gun mount. A photograph of the giant shell for the 18-inch gun, which towers above a man standing alongside of it, is published, with other illustrations of new types of gun mounts for guns of various caliber. The great contribution of the United States Navy in the war is among the most interesting chapters.

DISPOSITION OF REMAINS AND PROPERTY.

A valuable organization of the many elements of the United States Army, and one which has helped to do all possible to lighten the grief in many sorrowing families, is the Disposition of Remains Section of the Property Office at the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, N.J., under the control of the Port Utilities Office, of which Col. George H. Estes, Inf., U.S.A., is head. The Disposition of Remains Section is under the direction of Lieut. Abraham K. Wrenshall, U.S.A., and it takes charge of the remains of officers and men received at the docks. The Property Office, which is under the direction of Major J. A. Nelson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., handles all the personal effects of deceased officers and men, and both the offices in question spare no pains to have the remains and the property of the deceased forwarded promptly to next of kin. A great deal of search is oftentimes required in locating bodies and effects, for the two offices, instead of confining their efforts strictly to the duties prescribed by regulations, have volunteered to help the Red Cross to gain information about deceased men and their property, outside of those who die on transport, in answer to inquiry from all over the United States.

The Disposition of Remains Section has seventy-five embalmers assigned to various transports of the Army and commercial liners carrying troops, and in addition the Navy has its own embalmers aboard ships carrying troops. During the past thirteen months 1,600 bodies of men who died at sea, which were landed from transports, have been cared for at Hoboken. The greater number of deaths occurred in October and November, 1918, during the epidemic of influenza, as many as 350 deaths having occurred in one week on returning transports. The largest shipment of bodies to homes in one week was forty-seven. In every case of shipment of remains an enlisted man accompanies the body of an enlisted man until it is actually delivered to the next of kin. In the case of a deceased officer an officer accompanies the remains and the body of an Army nurse is accompanied by a nurse.

Every body landed at the Hoboken docks, without any exception, is received with proper ceremony, under the direction of the port chaplain, Major John T. Atton, U.S.A., and in every case funeral services are rendered either by the port chaplain or some of his assisting chaplains. Next of kin are promptly informed by telegram as to the arrival of remains, and asked their desires as to the disposition thereof. Should the relatives or the next of kin not desire the remains shipped to them the body is then interred with military honors in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, N.Y. The telegram is followed by a letter of sympathy. There is a mortuary at the docks which includes a quiet and appropriate reception room for next of kin, while adjoining it is a little chapel where services over the remains are held. Services over the dead are held irrespective of whether the next of kin attend or not. There is also a morgue, where remains are finally prepared for shipment and burial as soon as received from the transport, so that when relatives appear the body is in a casket, draped with a flag and is placed in the chapel ready for the service. When the body is received new clothes are provided, where needed, and all that can be done out of respect for the dead is done. This attention to the dead has been much appreciated by next of kin and friends as is shown by a number of letters received expressing appreciation for the attention and the reverence shown the deceased and for the care taken of their effects.

The Effects Bureau of the Property Office has large storerooms where hundreds of trunks, valises and rolls containing the property of deceased officers and men are carefully stored awaiting claimants. These effects, as

soon as received, are listed, checked up and tagged. They are stored in rows, which permits of easy selection, and the entire system for the disposition of remains and property is about as perfect as could be devised. Where addresses of next of kin have not been given by the deceased every effort is made to find them, and in this the Red Cross and the Disposition of Remains Section work hand in hand.

INFORMATION FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The most comprehensive booklet ever put out by the Government for the information and instruction of returning soldiers and sailors has been sent from the office of Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, to every debarkation port, demobilization camp and recruiting station, and will be placed on every returning transport. Three million copies have been printed, and it is the purpose of the War Department to see that a copy is put in the hands of every one who is or has been in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. The booklet is entitled "Where Do We Go from Here?" It contains sixty pages of fairly small print, is illustrated, and bound in colored covers. It attempts to answer some of the scores of questions which fill the mind of the returning soldier: about where and when he will be discharged, the bonus, his travel pay, the red chevrons he must wear when discharged, War Risk Insurance, vocational training, etc. The locations of the district offices of the Federal Board for Vocational Education are given and every soldier who is looking for a job is invited to write to Colonel Woods in Washington if he so desires.

Another useful booklet issued from the office of the assistant to the Secretary of War is entitled "Forward to the Farm—Why Not?" Its purpose, the introduction states, is not to make the returning soldier and sailor feel that farming is the only life in the world, but to present its many advantages and show the pleasant and profitable side of life and work in the country—hard work, to be sure, but work that brings its own reward in the satisfaction of living. Modern methods of farming made possible by the use of gasoline and cheap steel have turned upside down old farming methods. The tractor can now replace the balky mule, and the reaper and binder supersede the scythe. The plan of Secretary of the Interior Lane to provide work and homes for those who fought in France, by creating co-operative farm settlements in practically all the states, it is hoped, will be approved by the present Congress, so that it may be started in operation. The Bureau for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the U.S. Employment Service in any city is ready to send to a farm those who can meet the demand for skilled farm hands, who now draw twice the pay they drew five years ago. Others, even without experience, can command good wages and if they have a little money, can attend a state agricultural college in the winter with advantage. Even a hired man on a farm, it is pointed out, can save more money than can a man of city employment, as he receives his living in addition to his wage.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICES.

Change in Air Service Executives.

Col. Milton F. Davis, U.S.A., retired, who has been executive officer on the staff of the Director of Air Service since Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher was appointed to that office, has returned to the inactive list. Col. Oscar Westover becomes executive and the vacancy in the office of the assistant executive thus created has been filled by the assignment of Col. H. C. Pratt as assistant executive.

Assigned to Air Service Groups.

The following officers have reported to the Director of Air Service, Washington, D.C., and have been assigned to duty with Air Service groups as follows: Training and operations, Major E. W. Crockett, Lieuts. Herbert Metcalf, Harvey H. Holland, Andrew C. Duncan and Rollin L. Dixon; administrative, Lieut. H. P. Dew; supply, Capt. Herbert A. Thorndike, Lieuts. Ernest S. Hansberger and Roscoe L. Oatley; information, Lieut. Charles E. Tirrell.

Air Service Boards Appointed.

Air Service Boards of review have been appointed for the purpose of reviewing awards on contracts. The board to meet at Dayton, Ohio, is composed of Lieut. Col. Delos C. Emmons, Majors Harold S. Martin and Edward L. Hoffman. The board to meet at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, is composed of Lieut. Col. Lawrence W. McIntosh, Majors Ralph P. Cousins and Norman W. Peck. A board to determine damage claimed by the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, due to pipe line construction from Langley Field, is made up of Major Frank D. Lackland, Capt. John Sloan and Lieut. Frank T. Honsinger.

New Divisions in Air Service Group.

New divisions have been created in the information group of the Air Service and appointment of chiefs of division has been announced as follows: Collection division, Major George F. Lyon; dissemination division, Major Ernest L. Jones; library division, Lieut. C. H. Dolan; reproduction division, Lieut. T. J. Rowe. The chief of the information group is Lieut. Col. Horace M. Hickam (Cav.), who trained hundreds of pilots at Carlstrom Field, Fla., during the war.

Rating and Insignia for Flying Officers.

The Advisory Board of the Army Air Service, with the co-operation of the Training and Operations Group, is preparing recommendations to The Adjutant General of the Army, concerning changes in the regulations providing for ratings and insignia for officers other than pilots who participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights. Should the changes be approved the single-wing insignia now worn by observers will be discarded. All insignia denoting participation in aerial flights will be of a double-wing design. Officers may then qualify for any of the following ratings and wear the corresponding double-wing insignia: Aerial gunner, airplane observer, aerial bomber, balloon observer. These ratings, it is believed, are sufficiently comprehensive to permit any officer whose duties require regular and frequent flights to qualify in one or more and become entitled to the double wings. Designs of the new insignia are now being made on suggestion of the Director of Air Service. The question of ratings and insignia for officers qualified as dirigible pilots is also under consideration.

Hay from Aviation Fields.

The question of harvesting hay from off Air Service fields has been brought up and the office of the Director

of Air Service recommends entering into negotiations with farmers in the immediate vicinity for the harvesting of the hay on a basis of shares. In some sections farmers are willing to harvest hay on a basis of the farmer receiving sixty per cent, and the Government forty per cent. Commanding officers of Air Service stations are authorized to enter into negotiations with local farmers.

Air Service Flights in June.

The work of the Air Service of the Army for the month of June in cross-country flying totals 140,000 miles, but does not include the mileage flying over fields in giving instructions to enlisted men.

New Non-Stop Speed Record.

Capt. Lowell H. Smith, U.S.A., flying alone in a de Havilland "Blue Bird," broke the non-stop speed record between San Francisco and San Diego on July 7 by flying the distance of 610 miles in 246½ minutes, which is at the rate of 148.44 miles per hour.

REGRET LOSS OF DRESS UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The modern gentleman—I do not mean thereby society sport, has a wardrobe comprising habiliment of several distinctly different types and classifications. He has his sack suits for everyday wear, his cutaway and Prince Albert for special occasions by day, his tuxedo and dress suits for special occasions by night. He has his Palm Beach suits and white flannels for the summer, and, if he be sportively inclined, his yachting and polo outfits. All these forms of dress require certain distinctive furnishings with them—low shoes, high shoes, white shoes, black shoes, white vest, grey vest, derby hat, top hat, straw hat, cap or what not. These articles are necessary if he wishes to conform to the customs of the times and look presentable upon various occasions, the rules for dress at which, though unwritten, are as inflexible as the printed rules in our soon-to-be-discarded military "tables."

Up to the present the American Army officer has been able to appear fittingly costumed at such social events as he attended. He was, at least, not at a disadvantage with his civilian brother. But now, in the interests of "efficiency, economy and simplicity" he is to wear his field uniform at all hours of the day and such of the night as he may be abroad. The civilian may, and will, continue to observe the social tables and garb himself properly for them, but the officer must observe simplicity—and wear his O.D.

I am not fond of disporting in fine feathers. I am far happier in a pair of overalls under my motor than in full dress, military or civil; but I like to know that I can look and dress like a gentleman upon occasion. The type of simplicity about to be promulgated is more worthy of Trotzky and of his edicts than of the traditions of the American Army. But, if we are to have it, let's stop at no half-way measures. Abolish the saber at once. 'Twill be an easy matter, and simplicity will be promoted. Abolish the salute! More simplicity—abolish the officer! Simplicity in Simplicissimo.

DISGUSTED REGULAR.

THE PASSING OF THE BREVET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With the retirements of Cols. H. J. Slocum, George H. Morgan, W. C. Brown and R. D. Walsh, each of whom had been honored with brevet commissions for gallantry in action in the Indian campaign of 1899-1900, it appears that only one officer on the active list of the Army, Col. W. E. Wilder, has been awarded the brevet. His honorary commission was also for gallant service in the campaign of 1899.

While a considerable number of brevet commissions were nominated to the Senate by President McKinley in connection with the war with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection, an unfortunate condition in the military committee of the Senate was said to be responsible for the failure to act on the list; and the death of President McKinley soon after, coupled with the modesty of President Roosevelt, who declined to resubmit the list headed by his own name, resulted in no action being taken. It is noticed, however, that at least two officers recommended by President McKinley have been recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for services in the Philippines in 1898-9.

In the campaign in Mexico in 1916 a number of officers and men were recommended for gallantry and meritorious service, but so far no mention of them has been given out at Washington. This is probably due to the great pressure of war work, and it is to be hoped that soon the very interesting reports of the Punitive Expedition may be made public.

SEVEN-FIVE.

CHAPLAIN'S RANK IN BRITISH ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following will be of interest to those interested in the welfare of the chaplains of the Army, in these days of proposed reorganization, as showing the status of chaplains in other armies than our own:

In the British army—Chaplains' Department—chaplain ranks with combatant officers as follows: Chaplain, 1st class, ranks as colonel; chaplain, 2d class, as lieut. colonel; chaplain, 3d class, as major; chaplain, 4th class, ranks as captain. This ranking is, however, relative only, and a chaplain is not authorized to describe himself or to be described as "Captain," "Major," etc. The proper mode of address for a chaplain is "The Reverend _____, Chaplain to the Forces."

The promotion of a chaplain is governed by length of service, as follows: To the 3d class, after 10 years' commissioned service on full pay; to the 2d class, after 5 years' full pay service in the 3d class; to the 1st class, after 5 years' full pay service in the 2d class. (Pay Warrant (1914), Art. 395.)

A dispatch to the Kansas City Journal from Rome, June 15, says: "The service was presided over by Monsignor Bartolomasi, who held the rank of general in the Italian army, being the chief chaplain to the Italian forces."

In regard to the general relationship and work of chaplains and morale officers, there are two sides to every case, but it appears to many that the morale work is legitimately the chaplain's field. Expressions from ex-

perienced chaplains and morale officers would be very profitable and timely.

CHAPLAIN.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, N.G., retired, who is a brother of Rear Admiral James J. Kane, chaplain, U.S.N., retired, also notes the rank status of chaplains in the British forces, and adds: "The head of the Chaplain Department is a chaplain general ranking with major general. As the present incumbent is a bishop of the Anglican Church (Established Church), his official address is 'The Right Reverend _____, Chaplain General to the Forces.' His ecclesiastical jurisdiction does not extend to any chaplains but those of the Established Church. Chaplains marked R.C. (Roman Catholic) and P. (for Presbyterian) are not under his command."

THE CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

Denver, Colo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reading the Cavalry Drill Regulations, it seems that none could fail to be impressed throughout with the number of unnecessary words. Consider only the four pages of definitions. As much more care is required in framing definitions than in other writing, and as here, above all, is brevity the soul of wit and prolixity pure tediousness, it may be assumed that the text here is at least as free from verbiage as elsewhere. Nevertheless, it is believed that by cutting out words and recasting phraseology in the definitions, clearness may be improved, tediousness escaped, and nearly forty per cent saved in space. If space in proportion could be saved in the rest of the text, the 434 pages of the book might be reduced to 270.

In hope of waking thought and, may be, discussion on a matter of such importance, the definitions changed as suggested are given below:

DEFINITIONS.

Alignment. Placing the elements on a straight line; also line on which they are placed.

Assembly. Act of forming the elements in close order.

Base. The element on which a movement is regulated.

Center. The middle point or element of a command. If the number of elements is even, the right center one is considered the center element.

Column. A formation in which elements are placed one behind another; unless otherwise indicated, a column of fours.

Deployment. Extension of front, as forming line from column or extended from close order.

Dolph. Space from front to rear, including front and rear element.

Directing Leader. Leader of a subordinate unit, who conducts the march in temporary absence of commander.

Directing Guide. A trooper in a platoon or smaller unit, who similarly conducts the march.

Direction of March. Direction in which the base faces at any moment, whether halted or marching.

Disposition. Assignment of duties, places and formations to elements to accomplish a common purpose.

Distance. Space between elements in direction of depth.

Mounted. In measured from croup of horse in front to head of horse in rear; dismounted, from back of trooper in front to breast of one in rear.

Dress. Act of taking correct alignment.

Drill. Exercises taught on drill ground.

Echelon. A body of troops in echelon with reference to another when more or less advanced, and unmasking the other, wholly or in part. Troops thus placed are called echelons.

Element. Any subdivision of a command; it varies in size from single trooper to platoon or larger body.

Evolutions. Movements by which a command changes position or formation.

File Closers. Officers or non-commissioned officers placed out of ranks, who supervise men in ranks, and see that orders of the commander are executed. For convenience, applied to any man posted as file closer.

Flank Guard. An element disposed to protect a flank.

Formation. Arrangement of elements in line, column or echelon.

Gait. A movement of the horse; as walk, trot, or gallop.

Gait of March. Gait of the base.

Horse Length. Term of measurement, considered as three yards.

Interval. Space between elements in same line. Mounted, it is measured from left knee of man on right to right knee of one on left; dismounted, from elbow to elbow.

Maneuvers. Operations against an outlined or actual force, whose commander, within the limits of situation assumed, may use any formation or movement.

Order. Indication of the will of the commander clearly expressed, orally, in writing, by signal, or otherwise.

Order Close. The formation in which elements are arranged in line or column with normal intervals and distances.

Order Extended. The formation in which elements are separated by intervals greater than in close order.

Pace. Speed of gait; dismounted, the step of thirty inches.

Patrol. A group detached with specific mission, relating usually to security or information. It varies in size ordinarily from two men to a platoon and according to mission, has various names as, reconnoitering, combat, visiting, officer's patrol.

Plowment. Diminution of front, as from line to column or extended to close order.

Rally. Rapid grouping of elements, in order of arrival, behind their leaders, regardless of previous situation or formation, to establish cohesion for immediate action.

Scouts. Individual troopers detached with special mission related to security or information.

These definitions contain 694 words; those in the book 1,116. The former is only sixty-two per cent of the latter, and shows a saving of thirty-eight per cent. Were all like saving made throughout, the book would contain 269 pages instead of 434. This statement would be modified somewhat by the fact that the last pages consist of music.

Attention is invited to the first paragraph of the first chapter of Ganoe's "English of Military Communications." Finally, it must be added that this paper has been written in hope of rousing interest and discussion of a matter of prime importance, which is believed to have been rather overlooked in the Service. No pretense is made that the definitions submitted are the best expression of the ideas involved. Ganoe's book is well worthy of study.

JOHN C. GRESHAM, Colonel Cavalry, retired.

CIVIL WAR VOLUNTEER RETIRED LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I write in the interest of a measure the passage of which has been pending in Congress for many years and which is known as "The Civil War Volunteer Officers' Retired List." It was passed in the Senate of a former Congress, but failed in the House. Bills have been reintroduced in the present Congress and friends of the measure are most urgently requested to use their influence with members of Congress for its speedy passage. The legislatures of states representing 50,000,000 of people and all Loyal Legion Commanderies have approved the Volunteer Retired List.

A commanding precedent for our retirement was ful-

nished by the United States Government in 1828 and 1832 in granting to the aged surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army full pay, limited to that of a captain, during the remainder of life. Contrasting the poverty of the nation in Revolutionary times with the nation that has since become the wealthiest in the world, does it not put the blush of shame on the Congress that would now, after fifty-four years, deny the same boon and honor in retiring the surviving officers of the Civil War?

While the differences involved between the pay of our present pension and the increased pay of said measure are of great importance, in the present time of high prices, we would also value most highly the honor of retirement for the very few remaining years that may be allotted us. Had not our country been preserved unbroken as a great undivided nation by its loyal defenders in the Civil War, there would not have been a great United American nation to help win the world war, and American arms would not have won immortal honors on the great battlefields of Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne.

ISAAC D'ISAY,
late Capt. 27th U.S. Inf. (Civil War).
Cincinnati, Ohio.

ARMY AND NAVY NOMINATIONS.

A long list of executive nominations was received by the Senate July 10. It included in the Cavalry to be colonels, Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Fleming, Oren B. Meyer, Charles J. Symmonds, Edward D. Anderson, George P. White. In the Judge Advocate General's Department, Lieut. Col. Walter A. Bethel is nominated to be colonel, and Major Irvin L. Hunt to be lieutenant colonel. There are also numerous appointments of captains and first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Army. In a list of hundreds of appointments in the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve Force to commanders, lieutenant commanders, lieutenants and ensigns appear the following: Capts. Hilary P. Jones and Charles P. Plunkett, to be rear admirals; Archibald H. Scales, to be rear admiral, temporary service; Victor Blue, to be rear admiral, temporary service; Frederic B. Bassett, Jr., to rear admiral, temporary service; Richard H. Jackson, to rear admiral, temporary service. In the Coast Guard, 1st Lieut. James F. Hottel is nominated to be captain, and four other lieutenants are advanced in grade.

Nomination of Col. Robert E. Noble Rejected.

An executive nomination promoting Lieut. Col. Robert E. Noble, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to be a brigadier general, was rejected on July 11 by the Senate committee by a vote of seven to three.

ABOLITION OF ARMY BLUE UNIFORM.

Uniform Change Order Approved.

Secretary of War Baker on July 8 approved an official order making radical changes in the Uniform Regulations of the Army. As forecast in our last issue the order abolishes the blue uniform of the Army. The order revokes existing regulation covering use of the blue dress uniform and mess jacket, the blue special evening dress uniform and the full dress uniform.

An advance proof of the order, dated July 9 and entitled "Rescission of Regulations Relative to Certain Uniforms," follows:

G.O. —, July 9, 1919, War Department.

All provisions of Special Regulations Nos. 41 and 42, War Department, 1917 (Regulations for the Uniform of the U.S. Army and Specifications of the Uniform of the U.S. Army), governing the issue and use by officers and enlisted men of the following named uniforms with all appurtenances pertaining only thereto are rescinded: Dress uniforms, full dress uniform, special evening dress and blue mess jacket.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PETYON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

Official: P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General.

The original order as prepared by the Operations Division of the General Staff included a paragraph stating: "In future the uniforms of the United States Army will consist only of the following: Service uniform (woolen and cotton), dress uniform (white), mess jacket (white)." In view of the fact that such a paragraph would lead to confusion because of the existence of the Army blue denim and the Nurse Corps uniform, and also because it might be construed as authorizing the wearing of the white dress uniform, the order was amended to read as given above.

General March's Recommendation.

Following is the text of the memorandum sent by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to Secretary of War Baker recommending the abolition of the Army blue uniform:

"At the beginning of the war, under orders from the War Department, the further use of the blue uniform in the United States Army was suspended for the period of the war. At the time the additional increments to the Army authorized by the Chamberlain bill were called into being, and a large proportion of the officers and men of the Army have never been equipped with the blue uniform. We have now the entire Army clothed in olive drab with a very substantial reserve supply of these uniforms. The number of blue uniforms stored away in the United States of the old type is limited, the actual number appearing in the memorandum prepared by the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic which accompanies this paper.

"The acceptance of the terms of the Treaty of Peace brings up then the question as to the continuation as one of the articles of uniform of the old blue uniform with its accompanying gold and gilt trappings of various sorts.

"I recommend that the blue uniform be abolished, and make this recommendation in the interests of efficiency, economy and simplicity. Should this recommendation be approved, the Uniform Regulations will be carefully gone over and in addition to the blue uniform, certain appendages which accompany the blue uniform will also be eliminated.

"The articles of the old blue uniform, which are stored away in the United States, can either be disposed of by sale or can be used in the military prisons and disciplinary barracks, with proper alterations."

Present Stock of Old Uniform.

The memorandum was approved by Secretary Baker on June 25, 1919. The memorandum from Major Gen. George W. Burr, Assistant Chief of Staff, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, referred to above, is as follows:

"1. In compliance with your request of the 4th in-

stant herewith is statement of the component parts of blue uniforms in storage:

"Caps, dress, 19,462; coats, dress, 102,785; trousers, dress, 59,511; gloves, white, not listed; letters U.S., gilt, not listed; ornaments, cap, gilt, not listed; ornaments, collar, gilt, not listed; cords, breast, assorted, 65,000.

"2. The supply of old style full dress coats was exhausted some time ago and full dress uniform just previous to the war was effected by adding breast cord to the dress uniform. See Paragraph 130, pages 66 and 67, Special Regulations No. 41, 1917."

ENTITY OF CHEMICAL SERVICE PRESERVED.

The passage of the Army Appropriation bill with the proviso making mandatory the continuation of several specialized services of the War Department came just in time to save the Chemical Warfare Service from amalgamation with the Corps of Engineers. As testified to by Major Gen. William L. Sibert, director of the Chemical Warfare Service, he had been notified that his bureau would be absorbed by the Engineers. This order, in the form of a letter to General Sibert, dated May 19, 1919, was as follows:

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: Director Chemical Warfare Service.

Subject: Transfer of confidential and permanent records of the office of the Director of the Chemical Warfare Service.

1. The future activities of the Army in so far as chemical warfare is concerned have been assigned to the Corps of Engineers. You will confer with the Chief of Engineers and take the necessary steps to transfer to the office of the Chief of Engineers the confidential and permanent records of your office, which shall be considered by the Chief of Engineers and Director of the Chemical Warfare Service as being of permanent value and necessary for future research and experimentation.

2. The Chief of Engineers has been advised to take necessary steps to provide for the receipt of those records.

By order of the Secretary of War.

J. C. ASHBURN, Adjutant General.

At the time the bill was passed by Congress the Chemical Warfare Service had not been amalgamated with the Corps of Engineers. Subsequent to that time, on the authority given in the act, no further action was taken to that end.

VICTORY BUTTON, RIBBON, BARS AND STARS.

Victory Button.—Of the two styles of the Victory button, silver for wounded men and bronze for all others, now ready for distribution at all Army recruiting offices and stations, approximately 200,000 of the silver have been manufactured and distributed. At this date 250,000 bronze buttons have been manufactured and they are being produced at the rate of 250,000 a week. They are being forwarded to all Army stations for distribution.

Victory Ribbon.—In addition to the contract with the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company of Allentown, Pa., for 105,000 yards of Victory ribbon, bids have been invited for 507,000 yards of this ribbon. They will be opened by the Clothing and Equipage Division, office of the Director of Purchase, on July 15.

Bars and Stars for Victory Ribbon.—Bids will be opened by the Clothing and Equipage Division on July 14 for the bars and stars (silver and bronze) to be worn for citations and engagements in connection with the Victory ribbon. The bar is made of brass and has the ribbon wrapped around it, and the stars placed thereon.

BRITISH AIRSHIP CROSSES ATLANTIC.

R-34 Sails from Scotland to America.

Making the first crossing of the Atlantic Ocean by a lighter than air flying machine, the British dirigible R-34, which left East Fortune, Scotland, at 1:42 o'clock on the morning of July 2, 1919, arrived at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., at 8:45 o'clock on the morning of July 6, having made the voyage of 3,130 miles in 108 hours and twelve minutes.

The R-34 is of about the same dimensions as the S.S. Adriatic, one of the largest liners plying between New York and Liverpool. She is 670 feet long, with a beam of seventy-nine feet, while from the top of the cigar-shaped outer casing of her gas bags to the lowest point of the five gondolas she carries she measures ninety feet. The capacity of her gas bags is about 2,200,000 cubic feet. Her five motors are of the Sunbeam Maori type of about 250 h.p. each, with 2,500 revolutions per m., giving the ship a speed of about seventy miles in still air, but headwinds detract from it, giving her an average speed of between thirty and forty miles per hour.

The crew chosen included Major G. H. Scott, A.F.C., captain. Capt. G. S. Greenland, first officer; Lieut. H. F. Luck, 2d officer; Lieut. J. D. Shotter, engineer officer; Major G. G. H. Cooke, navigating officer; Lieut. Guy Harris, meteorological officer; Lieut. R. D. Durant, wireless officer, and W. O. W. R. Mayes, coxswain. Brig. Gen. E. M. Maitland, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Major J. E. M. Pritchard represented the Air Ministry. The enlisted men numbered nineteen. Lieut. Comdr. Zachary Lansdowne, U.S.N., was aboard representing the United States Navy, by courtesy of the Air Ministry. He was on duty at naval headquarters at London until assigned on the R-34.

The ship got away from East Fortune without mishap, but at a height of 100 feet was completely swallowed up in the fog, according to the log of General Maitland. Running at an airspeed of thirty-eight knots the sailing was "bumpy." General Maitland observes that life aboard was virtually the same as that on an ocean steamer. There was no thought of uncertainty. About 12:50 o'clock on the afternoon of July 4 land was picked up. It proved to be the Newfoundland coast. The passage had been made from Scotland to Newfoundland in fifty-nine hours. Off Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, however, the ship ran into strong headwinds, and the unexpected delay caused anxiety as to her gasoline supply. Commander Lansdowne sent a radio to the U.S. Navy stating the ship was steering for Boston and asking that a vessel be sent to meet her as a precaution. The Navy Department at once sent out the destroyers Stevens and Bancroft from the Boston yard, while the U.S.S. Satilla was ordered from Machias bay. The Bancroft got in touch with the big ship about 500 miles from Yarmouth and escorted her. Major Scott decided he could make Roosevelt Field without landing.

Soon after daybreak word was received at Roosevelt Field that the ship was coming up fast. At a quarter before nine she was over the field. A black object shot downward. It proved to be Major Pritchard, who calmly

explained that he came down by parachute to see if landing arrangements had been made.

A wireless was sent to Major Scott, up aloft, and in a few moments the dirigible made her landing easily, being assisted by groups of U.S. Navy mechanics, who caught the drag ropes and aided in anchoring her. The officers of the ship left the gondolas and were greeted by Rear Admiral J. H. Gleeson, U.S.N., and other Navy and Army officers, and by officers of the British Air Force.

Weather conditions delayed the sailing of the R-34 on her return trip until 11:56 on the night of July 9. Col. W. N. Hensley, Jr., A.S., U.S.A., was a passenger by invitation of the British Air Ministry, taking the place of Lieutenant Commander Lansdowne, U.S.N. The ship made a brief tour of lower Manhattan, got her bearings and then put to sea, heading east. The wind changed so that the ship had it directly with her, and a quick voyage was expected.

Congratulations from Secretary Daniels.

On July 6 Secretary Daniels sent the following message to Major Scott: "The American Navy extends its greetings to you and to the heroic crew of the R-34 and congratulates you on the success of your great flight across the ocean. The arrival in America of the first lighter-than-air craft to cross the Atlantic marks another decided advance in navigation of the air. Coming so soon after the flight of Read, Alcock and Hawker, it completes a remarkable series of achievements in aviation in which British and Americans may take a just pride and which have served to increase the cordial relations and comradeship of the two navies which have prevailed throughout the war. America joins with Britain in honoring you and the Service you represent."

Army and Navy Co-operate in Handling R-34.

On return to the Navy Department from duties in connection with the voyage of the British dirigible R-34 Capt. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., director of Naval Air Service, paid a warm tribute to the Army for "the splendid co-operation with the Navy during the strenuous hours when distress messages were coming from the R-34 and thereafter." These messages, by the way, sent Captain Craven, his aid, Comdr. L. H. Maxfield, and Major Hugh Fuller, Royal Air Force, to Boston and back to Mineola in order to lend the assistance called for by the big airship. Naval Operations, too, rushed all classes of vessels to various points to care for the ship when landing on the sea. "The Army," said Captain Craven, "did a hard job magnificently in moving soldiers and sailors by auto truck the night of July 5 from Mineola to Montauk." The Navy had 150 men on duty and the Army brought about 600 from Camp Mills, who were detailed to handle the ship by hand night and day. The Navy, he said, put forth a tremendous effort to receive the big airship by building concrete anchorages, which proved useless because of the weakness of the ship's shackles, and by concentration of great supplies of hydrogen and gasoline. Without the aid rendered by the Army, however, the job of handling the ship would have been nearly impossible, said Captain Craven.

FLEET GREETS PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

Incident to the welcome accorded to President Wilson on his arrival at the port of New York from France on July 8, was the imposing display made by some fifty warships of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, under Admiral Henry B. Wilson, headed by the flagship Pennsylvania. These met the transport George Washington bearing President Wilson and party some miles out from Sandy Hook and escorted the vessel to her dock at Hoboken. A squadron of Army airplanes also circled about the President's ship and also the Navy dirigible C-4. The usual gun salutes were rendered. Among those on board the Pennsylvania to welcome President Wilson were members of his Cabinet, a number of members of Congress and prominent civilians, Comdr. P. W. Foote, aid to Secretary Daniels, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas V. Hasler, aid to Rear Admiral Glennon, commandant of the Third Naval District, and Capt. John W. Timmins, commandant at Pelham Bay. Among the welcoming party on the pier were Admiral Hugh Rodman, Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U.S.N., Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. George H. McManus, U.S.A., and scores of officers of lesser ranks in both Army and Navy. Those in the President's party included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jules M. Jusserand, Miss Edith Benham, secretary to Mrs. Wilson, and Rear Admiral C. T. Grayson, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

ASKS SECRETARY BAKER'S VIEWS ON MILITARY JUSTICE

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has sent to Secretary of War Baker the bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain providing for reform in the Army system of courts-martial, together with a comparative table showing in parallel columns the present Articles of War and the articles as they would be amended. This bill, prepared by Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General, was sent to the Secretary with the request that he give his views regarding its adoption. Mr. Baker has written a letter to Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the committee, in which he asked that he be permitted to withhold comment until after the study now being made by the War Department might be completed. Mr. Baker pointed out that he had requested the American Bar Association to conduct hearings on the subject; that he had appointed a board of inquiry within the Army, and that several officers were making an independent study. Mr. Baker said he would submit his views in spite of this fact if the committee desired them immediately. No action has yet been taken on the Secretary's letter. In the meantime Colonel Ansell is continuing his crusade against the present system, the most recent of his speeches having been made before the Pennsylvania Bar Association last week.

CONGRESS ASKED TO CONTINUE COMMUTATION.

Congress reassembled on July 8. Among the bills introduced on that day that particularly interest the commissioned officers is H.R. 6090, by Mr. Kahn, continuing the benefits of the Commutation Act of April 16, 1918. The bill provides: "That from and after termination of the emergency mentioned in an act to provide quarters or commutation thereof to commissioned officers in certain cases, approved April 16, 1918, the provisions of said act shall be applicable to every commissioned officer of the Army of the United States who is assigned to duty at a place where suitable public quarters are not available for himself and dependents, and who is not entitled to commutation of quarters under any other provision of existing law."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The next retirement for age in the Navy will be that of Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, on Sept. 25, 1919. He was born in Georgia Sept. 25, 1855.

Capt. Charles A. McAllister, Engineer in Chief, U.S. Coast Guard, was placed on the retired list on account of physical disability on July 9, 1919, after more than twenty-six years' service. He has been elected a vice president of the American Bureau of Shipping, with offices at 66 Beaver street, New York. Captain McAllister, who was born in New Jersey, May 29, 1867, has filled the assignment as engineer in chief since July 3, 1905, nearly four terms. He is one of the best known and most highly qualified officers in the Coast Guard and his transfer to an inactive status is much regretted. He first entered the old Revenue Cutter Service as a third Lieutenant of engineers July 1, 1892. During the war he served as secretary of the Committee on Standard Ships, was a member of the Ship Protection Committee and also of the Committee on Classification and Insurance Societies. He served as engineer officer in the U.S. Navy on the flagship Philadelphia during the Spanish War and then entered the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, where he served as draughtsman for three years. Captain McAllister was graduated from Cornell University in 1889. During his administration the Service was equipped with twenty-five new vessels, and all of these craft made fine records in the Navy during the war. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on June 30 sent a letter to Captain McAllister complimenting him on his faithful and efficient work and wishing him success for the future.

Major George W. Prieleau, chaplain, U.S.A., on duty at Camp Steven D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., was not retired for age on May 15, 1919, as has been erroneously stated. He is still on active duty. He was born in South Carolina May 15, 1856, and is therefore not due to retire at the maximum age of sixty-four, until May 15, 1920.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death of Brig. Gen. Jacob B. Rawles, U.S.A., retired, a well known officer of the old Army, occurred in San Francisco, Calif., July 1, 1919, after a lingering illness. His home was at 2731 Green street, San Francisco. General Rawles was born in Michigan, Aug. 4, 1839, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, in the class of May 6, 1861, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 3d Artillery. He received several brevets for services during the Civil War. He was made a brevet captain July 8, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Port Hudson, La., and he received the brevet of major April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the Confederate forces under Gen. Robert E. Lee. Among other duties early in the war, he was drilling volunteers in and about Washington, D.C., and these included the 69th New York. Incident to his active service during the Civil War, he sailed from New York harbor in the clipper ship, Jennie Beals, with other vessels of the expedition under General Banks, bound for New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1862. He participated in the battle of Fort Hudson, the operations about Baton Rouge and in the final siege of the former named place. In the spring of 1864, he participated in the Red River campaign with Light Battery G, 5th Art., and was at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. He took part in the operations about Mobile Bay and the siege of Fort Morgan and later served with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in most of the actions, skirmishes and battles of the 5th Corps which terminated with the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. After the war General Rawles served at various posts in the West, and at Forts Schuyler and Hamilton, N.Y., at southern posts and was at Fort Warren, Mass. As lieutenant colonel of Artillery, which grade he reached in April, 1897, he was assigned to command the 1st Artillery at St. Augustine, Fla., in September, 1897. In March, 1898, he was placed in command of the defenses of Charleston, S.C., which were quickly made efficient, so that any attack that could have been made by the enemy would have been successfully met. He was promoted colonel of the 3d Artillery June 8, 1899, with headquarters at Angel Island, Calif. He was also in command of the Presidio of San Francisco, and was appointed brigadier general April 14, 1903, and was retired from active service the next day at his own request after forty years' service. A widow, Mrs. Phoebe A. Rawles, and two sons, William G. and Charles S. Rawles, and a daughter, Elizabeth B. Rawles, survive.

The remains of Col. William T. Littlebrant (late Brig. Gen.), U.S.A., who died July 2, at Anniston, Ala., were laid to rest July 8 at Arlington National Cemetery. His wife and two daughters, as well as numerous fellow officers and other friends, attended the last sad rites. The honorary pall-bearers were Major Gen. Henry Jervay, Brig. Gen. John S. Winn, Cols. N. F. McClure, C. R. Day, J. S. Fair and H. S. Smither. The first two named were classmates. The funeral escort was furnished from troops at Fort Myer. Rev. Mr. Coggswell conducted the service at the grave. The floral offerings were beautiful and attested the high esteem in which General Littlebrant was held by his many friends. "General Littlebrant," writes a friend, "was a man of fine appearance and notable military qualities. Tall, well-proportioned and of soldierly bearing, he displayed outwardly those physical attributes which, with his mental qualities, united to make him a successful officer and leader of men. His kindly disposition, his unfailing sense of honor and his devotion to his friends and family were other qualities that made for him many friends. Thus has ended the earthly career of a distinguished soldier who had spent more than thirty-five of the best years of his life in the service of his country. His family may well be proud of his record. On Oct. 1, 1918, he was appointed a brigadier general and assigned to the 19th Field Artillery Brigade. This organization was scheduled to sail for France in December, 1918, but the armistice put an end to his hope of leading his brigade in battle. His failure to get to the front was the greatest disappointment of his life. He was honorably discharged as a brigadier general March 1, 1919." In announcing with profound sorrow the death of Col. William T. Littlebrant, Cav., U.S.A., which occurred July 2, at his home on Sherman Heights, Anniston, Ala., from an acute heart attack, Major Griffith, the C.O. of Camp McClellan, Ala., in orders dated July 3, 1919, says: "Colonel Littlebrant had served continuously in the Army for thirty-five years, and it was to his deep regret he failed to secure service abroad during

the recent emergency. It can truly be said of him that he was a man; he was fearless and just in all his dealing; conscientious to a fault; a tireless worker and while a strict disciplinarian, he was honored and loved by all who really knew him and had the pleasure of serving under him. His strict attention to duty, his manly and upright nature, made him a model whom it would be well for all to emulate. The entire command offer Mrs. Littlebrant their heartfelt sympathy in her sad bereavement." We noted the death of Colonel Littlebrant in our issue of July 5, page 1538. For some four months he was the C.O. of Camp McClellan.

Col. J. A. Murtagh, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died of heart disease July 5, 1919 at the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco, Calif. He entered the Regular Army as an assistant surgeon June 29, 1901, and was in charge of medical relief in the 1906 fire in San Francisco. Before entering the Regular Army he had served as hospital steward in the 3d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish War. He held the degree of M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1898.

Lieut. Col. Henry A. Brown, chaplain, U.S.A., retired, died in Baltimore, Md., on June 29, 1919, and was buried two days later in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. He was born in Ohio May 12, 1864, and entered the Regular Army as a post chaplain Nov. 4, 1898. He had previously served as a chaplain of the 1st Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders), commanded by Col. Leonard Wood, and of which the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt was second in command. During the war with Germany Colonel Brown was recalled into active service to command the Chaplains' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. He is survived by his wife, whose home is at 1314 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md., a daughter, Marjorie, and a son, Ralph.

Major John S. Grisard, U.S.A., retired, whose death was announced by the War Department on July 7, 1919, was born in Ohio, Nov. 3, 1863, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, when he was assigned to the 13th Infantry. He reached the grade of major Dec. 28, 1903, and was retired on Jan. 4, 1904, for disability from wounds received in action at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in the campaign on that island. At that time he was regimental adjutant of the 7th Infantry. He served later, among other duties, in the Philippines, and has been residing at Phoenix, Ariz.

The death by drowning of Major Victor C. Vaughan, M.C., U.S.A., is recorded in the June 11 issue of The St. Aignan Windmill, official publication of the 1st Replacement Depot, at St. Aignan, France. Major Vaughan, with a friend, Major Golden, went swimming in the Chere river on June 4. After a few dips, Major Golden said later, he waded to the river bank, where he left his clothes and turning around saw Major Vaughan on the opposite bank. By the time he had finished dressing Major Vaughan had not returned and becoming alarmed Major Golden called to him, but received no answer. He searched the river banks but was obliged to desist because of darkness. He went at once to the headquarters of the 207th M.P. and a search party was organized but no trace of the missing officer could be found until June 7, when the body was discovered three kilometers below the point where Major Vaughan entered the river. The Army records gave Detroit, Mich., as the deceased officer's home, where he was a practicing physician for sixteen years before entering the Service. He is the fourth Army victim claimed by the Chere river since the establishment of the St. Aignan camp, as a result of the quicksand and treacherous undercurrent at various places.

Capt. Chester Lee Thomson, San. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Bayard, N.M., June 19, 1919. The interment was at Englewood Park Cemetery, Los Angeles, Calif.

Capt. Walter H. Schulze, Cav., U.S.A., was killed in an airplane accident on June 28, 1919, at Montabaur, Germany. He was the son of Paul Schulze, of Chicago, was graduated from West Point in 1917, and joined the 3d Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He went to Europe with his regiment and was promoted to the grade of captain December, 1917. He had command of the remount station at La Rochelle until May, when his troop was sent to Montier-Sur-Saulx. Captain Schulze left the 3d Cavalry in July, 1918, and attended the 2d Aviation Instruction Center at Issoudun and soon passed the flying tests. He joined the 185th Aero Squadron just prior to the armistice and made a splendid record as a flier. He was picked to do exhibition work at the 1st Army Horse Show at Bar-Sur-Aube. When his squadron returned to the United States he asked for duty with the Army of Occupation and was transferred to the 138th Aero Squadron at Coblenz. While flying over the 1st Division headquarters his plane slipped and he was forced to land on the streets, losing his life in the resulting crash. "By his death," writes a friend, "the class of 1917 loses one of its most popular members, and the Army an excellent officer."

Lieut. S. H. Dicran, Air Ser., U.S.A., an airplane instructor, was killed and Bruce Brown, formerly in the Air Service, seriously injured at Morrow Field, near Detroit, on July 3, when the machine fell from a height of 1,000 feet. It is believed the pilot lost control when he was forced to land on the streets, losing his life in the resulting crash. Both men lived in Detroit.

"Mrs. L. H. Murphy, mother of Major T. R. Murphy, Inf., U.S.A., died at St. Louis, Mo., on May 27, 1919. During her residence at Fort Hancock and Wadsworth," a correspondent writes, "Mrs. Murphy endeared herself to many Service friends."

Authentic information has been received from the British Air Ministry to the effect that Lieut. F. I. Miller, Royal Air Force, previously reported missing in action, is buried near Fresno le Petit, France. Lieutenant Miller was the only brother of Mrs. Theodore R. Murphy, wife of Major Murphy, Inf., U.S.A., and served at the front with the British armies for three and a half years. He was downed by a German plane while on patrol Sept. 17, 1918, and fell within the enemy lines.

Thomas Jackson Rodman, son of the late Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at Lakeport, Calif., on June 18, 1919. Mr. Rodman was the brother of Mrs. William P. Butler and Mrs. James Cooper Ayers.

Mrs. Alice Whitman Shaw, wife of Col. Henry Alden Shaw, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., on July 3, 1919. Mrs. Shaw was the mother of Mrs. Beukema, wife of Major Herman Beukema, Field Art., U.S.A., and sister of Mrs. Walker, wife of Col. Kenzie W. Walker, Cav., U.S.A.

Mrs. Katharine Taylor Dodge, widow of Capt. Charles Dodge, 24th U.S. Inf., died at New Rochelle, N.Y., on June 26, 1919.

Isadore Cheshire Woodward, acting chaplain, U.S.N., died on July 3, 1919, as a result of acute appendicitis at the Naval Hospital, Charleston, S.C. He was born Feb. 20, 1889, in Statesville, N.C., and was appointed an acting chaplain, with rank of lieutenant (j.g.) in the U.S.

Navy Jan. 31, 1918. On June 19, 1919, he was transferred to the Naval Hospital at Charleston. His father, George E. Woodward, lives at Statesville, N.C.

Mrs. McArthur, mother of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George S. Grimes, U.S.A., died at Lockport, N.Y., recently. Mrs. McArthur was the grandmother of Mrs. Fleming, Cols. G. M. and W. M. Grimes, U.S.A., and great-grandmother of Natalie Tompkins.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department under date of July 7, announces the names of the following officers who have died in this country and whose names have not appeared in the printed casualty lists:

Brig. Gen. Jacob B. Rawles, retired.

Col. William T. Littlebrant.

Lieut. Col. Asa B. Gardiner, retired.

Majors Arthur D. Minick and John S. Grisard, retired.

Capt. Edward O'Neill, William L. McDonald, Clarence F. Gonyo and Andrew V. Cherbonnier, retired.

Chaplain Henry A. Brown, retired.

Lieuts. Henry M. Patton and Jules D. Biscayart.

NAVY DEATHS.

The following deaths among enlisted men of the Navy were reported by the Navy Department this week:

June 12—Daniel J. J. Plazak, fireman, second class, accident on U.S.S. Montana.

June 18—Buell Ferguson Morgan, gunner's mate, third-class, accident at naval base, Inverness, Scotland.

June 23—William Cradle, seaman, U.S.N., attached to U.S.S. Villalobos, drowned at Nankin, China.

June 26—Gordon Leslie Bailey, fireman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., suffocated in coal bunker at navy yard, Boston.

June 27—William Clarence Bell, seaman, second class, U.S.N., automobile accident at Nyack, N.Y.

June 29—Walter Broucker, seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., drowned from U.S.S. Topeka.

June 30—George Kennard Hutchins, boatswain, U.S.N.R.F., at Weehawken, N.J.

July 2—Lotus S. Johnson, mess attendant, third class, U.S.N.R.F., drowned at Annapolis, Md.

July 3—Charles O. Barnett, seaman, U.S.N., drowned from U.S.S. Aeolus.

July 4—John S. C. Dallman, coxswain, U.S.N., drowned at New York city.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major William John Jones, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Evangeline Louise Schroeder, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Schroeder, were married at the parochial residence of the Immaculate Conception in Leavenworth, Kas., on July 5, 1919, the Rev. Father B. S. Kelly performing the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives and close friends. The attendants were Miss Winifred Hartley, of Topeka, Kas., as maid of honor, and Major Jones' best man was Mr. Frederick Schroeder, brother of the bride. Miss Schroeder's wedding gown was of white georgette crépe over satin and embroidered in pearls. She wore a large hat of pale lavender tulle and carried a bouquet of lavender and pink orchids. The marriage was followed by an informal reception at the bride's home, after which Major and Mrs. Jones left for an eastern wedding trip and on their return will be stationed at Fort Sill, Okla. Mrs. Jones traveled in a suit of navy blue tricotine with blouse of white crépe and hat of dark blue crépe.

Major John Winthrop Loveland, formerly 112th Heavy Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Loveland announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Lieut. John Dimick Armstrong, U.S.A., son of Col. Frank S. Armstrong, U.S.A., and grandson of Gen. E. D. Dimick, U.S.A., retired. Miss Loveland is a granddaughter of the late Hon. Henry M. Partridge, of Elmira, N.Y., and grand-niece of the late Justice William Strong, of the Supreme Court, Washington, D.C., and great-great-granddaughter of Alden Partridge, early Superintendent of the U.S.M.A., West Point.

Mrs. and Mrs. R. E. Timberlake announce the marriage of their daughter, Nannie Fauntleroy, to Capt. Lee S. Dillon, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., on June 18, 1919, in the First Presbyterian Church, Staunton, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. McEvoy, of Lowell, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Susan, to Capt. Philip S. Wood, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wood, of Bar Harbor, Me. Miss McEvoy is graduate of Rogers Hall, and of Vassar College of the class of 1916.

Lieut. Elmer E. Barnes, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Risk were married on June 10, 1919, in the college chapel at Wellesley, Mass., following the graduation of the bride from Wellesley College. The bride is the daughter of Capt. W. A. Risk, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Risk. The bride has been on the senior college crew, where she rowed as bow. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Raymond Calkins, D.D., of Cambridge. The bride was gowned in ivory-white satin with full court train and wore a veil of tulle caught in place with a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was of white roses and sweet alissum. Her sister, Miss Marjorie Risk, was maid of honor. There were seven bridesmaids, all classmates of the bride. The best man was a classmate of the bridegroom, Lieut. John H. Elleman, Engrs., U.S.A., of Indiana. A departure from the conventional was found in the group of ushers, all young women in caps and gowns. Following the ceremony in the chapel a reception was held in the Phi Sigma house, where a wedding breakfast was served. Lieutenant Barnes left for France June 21 with the Engineer School from Camp Humphreys, Va. Both the bride and groom have their homes at Princeton.

The marriage of Miss Lanier Comly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garrard Comly, and Mr. John Murray Mitchell, of Tuxedo Park, N.Y., took place on June 23, 1919, in the beautiful little church of St. Mary's in the Park. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on East Lake drive. Mrs. Mitchell is the granddaughter of the late Major Clifton Comly, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

The marriage of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Tillotson, U.S.A., and Miss Hilda Walts was solemnized June 26 in the home of the bride's father, Col. Millard F. Walts, in Grayson street, San Antonio, Texas.

The marriage of Miss Mary Grant, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. A. Grant, U.S.A., and Mr. Oliver Evans Nelson, of New Bedford, Mass., was solemnized

on June 2, 1919, at the First Presbyterian Church of Omaha, Neb. Lieutenant Colonel Grant was zone supply officer at Omaha, Neb., until March 31, 1919, when he retired for age.

Lieut. Col. John Traylor McLane, U.S. Inf., and Miss Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of Mrs. Charles Bailey, of Inter Oaks, Oakmont, Pa., were married in St. Thomas Memorial Episcopal Church, Oakmont. The bride wore a simply-fashioned gown of ivory satin with tulle veil caught at the back of her head with orange blossoms, and carried white iris and roses. Miss Jean Bailey, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Crane, Blanche Dumont, Frederica Campbell and Elizabeth McCreery. Lieut. Col. Alvon C. Sandford, U.S.A., was Lieutenant Colonel McLane's best man and the ushers included Major Carl P. Dick, U.S.A., William Wade Macrum, F. Wyatt Elder and Alexander H. Hunter. A reception and dinner on the grounds surrounding the Bailey home supplemented the ceremony. Lieutenant Colonel McLane is serving as a Motor Transport officer at the headquarters of the Southeastern Department in Charleston, S.C., where he and his bride will be at home after July 15. He was graduated from West Point in 1912. The bride is a graduate of the National Cathedral, Washington, D.C.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Mrs. Sue Webb Spencer to Comdr. Leigh Noyes, U.S.N., in Epiphany Church, Washington, D.C., July 5, 1919. In the absence of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, the ceremony was performed by his assistant, the Rev. Percy Foster Hall.

Lieut. Benjamin Buchalter, U.S.N., and Miss Adele Lowinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lowinson, were married in New York city, July 4, 1919, at the home of her parents, 600 West End avenue. The Rev. Clifton Levy performed the marriage ceremony. Miss Regina Heyman was the maid of honor and only bridal attendant, and Lieut. Joseph Buchalter, U.S.N., acted as best man. A reception and wedding breakfast followed. The bride was graduated from Vassar College and the bridegroom from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1917.

Mrs. Evelyn Martin Thomas, widow of Lieut. Comdr. C. Thomas, U.S.N., became the bride of Lieut. Comdr. Herndon B. Kelley, U.S.N., on July 5, 1919, at Annapolis, Md. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank L. Janeway, U.S.N., assistant chaplain at the Naval Academy. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr. John William Martin, and was attended by her sister, Mrs. Thales Boyd, as matron of honor, while the groom's best man was Lieutenant Commander Boyd, U.S.N. After the ceremony Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kelley left for a wedding trip to New York and Boston, where the groom is attached to the U.S.S. Utah, now undergoing repairs. The groom is attached to duty at the Naval Academy and will reside there next year.

Miss Elizabeth Sargent Rollins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wingate Rollins, of Brook Hill, Milton, was married to Major Oswald H. Saunders, U.S.A., of Chestertown, Md., in the First Parish Church in Milton, Mass., on June 21, 1919. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roderick Stebbins, assisted by the Rev. Allan McL. Taylor. The bride wore the wedding gown of white satin worn by her mother, trimmed with old family lace. The bride's attendants were Mrs. Hart Jarvis Beach, of Saybrook, Conn.; Mrs. Wingate Rollins, of Milton; Miss Elizabeth Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., and Miss Alice Carter, of Boston. The little flower girl, Mary Jarvis Fish, of Brookline, was in pink organza and carried a basket of pink rosebuds and forget-me-nots. The best man was Major Wallace Philion, and the ushers were Mr. John Macauley, of Honolulu; Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Alden, Mr. Wallace Thomas, of Springfield, Ohio, and Mr. Wingate Rollins. A small reception followed the marriage ceremony. Major and Mrs. Saunders will go almost immediately to Washington, where they will reside at 2400 16th street, N.W., Major Saunders having been detailed on the General Staff since June 21, 1919.

The marriage of Miss Letha Hagle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Quisenberry, of Kansas City, Mo., and Capt. Sterling A. Wood, Jr., U.S.A., was celebrated on June 28, 1919, at the Quisenberry home. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Harry E. Verden, of Fort Leavenworth. Miss Leslie Shurr, of Kansas City, was maid of honor, and Captain Wood was attended by Capt. E. S. Williams, U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth. The bride wore a gown of white satin with full-length train and a full-length tulle veil was adjusted to her hat in Spanish comb effect and she carried a shower of sweet peas and roses. After a buffet supper Capt. and Mrs. Wood left for a wedding trip and on their return will reside in Leavenworth until the construction of the new officers' quarters are completed. Mrs. Wood traveled in a stylish suit of blue silk. Her hat was of blue silk and georgette crepe, the crown of roses and the long streamers were of blue satin. Captain Wood is attached to the Disciplinary Barracks for duty.

Capt. Neely Todd, U.S.A., of El Paso, Texas, and Miss Lillian Nannette Ferguson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ferguson, of Olathe, Kas., were married June 28, 1919, at the Episcopal Church in Olathe. Dr. Toothacker, rector of the church, performed the service, which was witnessed by about one hundred friends. The attendants were Miss Josephine Todd, of Leavenworth, sister of the groom, as maid of honor, and Lieut. William Ferguson, Air Ser., U.S.A., brother of the bride, acted as best man. The bride wore a gown of white satin and net elaborately trimmed with iridescent sequins. She wore a large hat of white net with crown of roses and carried a shower of bride roses. An informal reception was held at the home of the bride after the marriage. Capt. and Mrs. Todd will reside in El Paso.

Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Dabney announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances, to Capt. Leslie Leonard Connett, 24th Inf., U.S.A., on June 23, 1919, at Long Beach, Calif. After a wedding trip in Southern California the bride and groom will go to Columbus, N.M., where Captain Connett is stationed.

The marriage of Lieut. Aldes Cadwallader, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cadwallader, and Miss Gladys Robbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Robbins, was solemnized June 26 in the Laurel Heights Methodist Church, San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Burrow, of Little Rock, Ark., formerly of St. Louis, announce the engagement of their daughter, Emily Robinson, to Capt. Carey Harrison, Inf., U.S.A. Miss Burrow attended the Mary Institute and the Mary Baldwin School at Staunton, Va., and is spending the summer with her parents at Harbor Point, Mich. Captain Harrison is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Rippean, of Dallas, Texas, and attended the A. and M. College of Texas. Captain Harrison returned last year from the Philippines, where he served in Mindanao and

Sulu in the Philippine Constabulary. The wedding will take place at Little Rock, Ark., in October.

Miss Isabelle Katurah Dean was married to Capt. W. Lewis, U.S.A., in Trinity Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Va., June 28, 1919. Shasta daisies, ferns and palms decorated church and chancel and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Newton Middleton, rector of the church. Miss Dean was gowned in white tulle over soft white satin embroidered in silver, the tulle veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and bride roses. Her matron of honor was Mrs. Alfred Riddick. The bridesmaids were Misses Amelia Bain, Adelaide Foreman, Madeline Schmidt and Kathryn Old. The best man was Capt. Alfred Riddick, U.S.A., and the groomsmen Capt. William Whittington, Horace Handing and H. B. House, U.S.A. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride, London street, Portsmouth, which was decorated with a profusion of shasta daisies and pink corn flowers. Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lewis and Capt. and Mrs. Lewis received the guests. Punch was served by Mrs. Hatton Nash, assisted by the bridesmaids. Later the bridal couple left on a northern trip and will be at home after July 11 at Browns Mills, near Camp Dix, N.J., where Captain Lewis is on duty. Among the out-of-town guests were the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lewis, and Master Billy Lewis, of Ironton, Ohio; Col. and Mrs. James Cress, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Lewis is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tisdale Dean, of Portsmouth, and has been one of the most popular girls in society since her debut.

Lieut. John F. B. Carruthers, U.S.N., and Miss Mabel Grandin were married in Washington, D.C., July 11, 1919, at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. Bishop Grandin. The Rev. Richard V. Lancaster, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., officiated. Lieut. Douglas Horton, chaplain, U.S.N., was best man. The bride was given away by her mother and attended by her sister, Miss Alice Grandin.

Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, U.S.A., and Mrs. Winans announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Galloway Winans, to Lieut. Andrew G. Shepard, U.S.N.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Hazel I. Boice, of 119 Bigelow street, Newark, N.J., and 2d Lieut. Michael F. O'Connor, of Springfield, Mass. Lieutenant O'Connor is on duty in the office of the Zone Finance Officer, New York city.

Announcements have been received by friends at Fort Leavenworth of the marriage of Miss Laura Jane Myers, daughter of Mrs. O. Vernon Myers, and Capt. B. B. Bubb, 17th Cav., U.S.A., which took place June 19, 1919, at Berkeley, Calif. Capt. and Mrs. Bubb will be at home after July 20 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Territory.

Comdr. Glennie Tarbox, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Tarbox announce, at San Francisco, Calif., the engagement of their daughter, Miss Glenisco de Kraft Tarbox, to Morton Phillips Briggs, of Berkeley, Calif., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Briggs, of Boston, Mass., and Berkeley, Calif.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses, U.S.A., has moved to 31 West 12th street, New York city.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., are occupying their cottage at Jamestown, R.I.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, U.S.A., are spending a month in New York and New England.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, U.S.N., are occupying their new home at 1971 Biltmore street, Washington.

Mrs. H. S. Milliken, who has been at the Waldorf in New York for the past week, has gone to Bar Harbor, Me., where she will be met by her husband.

Master Wilcox Wild and Master Lewis March left Washington recently for Camp Terra Alta, Terra Alta, W. Va., where they will spend the summer.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Smith have just returned from Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Colonel Smith has been military attaché of the United States Embassy.

Mrs. Mortimer Sanderson is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Roy C. Starr, Dental Corps, U.S.A., at Hot Springs, Ark., where Captain Starr is on duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital.

Col. and Mrs. G. H. Estes, Inf., U.S.A., have taken a furnished house for the summer at 178 North Walnut street, East Orange, N.J. Colonel Estes is on duty with the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken.

Col. Everett S. Hughes, U.S.A., who recently returned from France, has been assigned as ordnance officer of the Central Department. Mrs. Hughes has joined him and will be at home at 14 Bellevue place, Chicago.

Mrs. C. C. Todd, wife of Lieutenant Commander Todd, U.S.N., will spend part of the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnson, at their summer place, Overlook, near Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Mrs. O. C. Whitaker and children, who have been living in Chevy Chase during Lieutenant Colonel Whitaker's absence in France, have taken an apartment at the Meridian, 2400 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington.

A son, Michael Joseph Lenihan Greene, grandson of Brig. Gen. M. J. Lenihan, U.S.A., and Col. L. D. Greene, U.S.A., was born to Major Douglass T. Greene, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greene at West Point, N.Y., on July 4, 1919.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., was the guest of Burlington, Vt., his native city, on July 4. With Mrs. Mayo he reviewed a parade of soldiers who recently returned from service with the American E.F., and later assisted in the dedication of a tablet erected in memory of Burlington men who fell in the war.

Col. Charles Miller, U.S. Inf., who was placed on the retired list of the Army on Feb. 2, 1919, on account of physical disability, incident to the service, after over thirty-five years of active service, and family have settled at Chula Vista, near San Diego, Calif., where Colonel Miller has purchased the Worthington Estate, on Del Mar avenue.

Col. William Barclay Parsons, U.S.A., who recently returned to New York city at the head of the 11th Engineers, with which he served throughout the war, has been decorated with the British Distinguished Service Order. His regiment took a notable part in the fighting in the St. Mihiel offensive in 1918, but chiefly distinguished itself in the ten days' battle of Cambrai, in November 1917.

Mrs. J. K. Eader, of Annapolis, Md., has visiting her father, Mr. Samuel Byerley, of New York city.

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., were Major Murray Baldwin and family and Capt. and Mrs. La Mont.

A son, Hunter Woodward, was born to Major W. R. Woodward, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Woodward at Montclair, N.J., on July 4, 1919.

A son, William Augustus Richardson, Jr., was born to Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Richardson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Richardson at Annapolis, Md., on July 4, 1919.

Mrs. I. C. Sowell, wife of Lieutenant Commander Sowell, U.S.N., is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Jack, at 5443 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago.

Major and Mrs. Thomas G. Hearn, U.S.A., are living in Rockford, Ill. Their address is care 16th Machine Gun Battalion, 6th Division, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Mrs. S. A. Campbell and daughter, Marie, are spending the summer at West Point with Mrs. H. C. Holdridge. Mrs. Campbell's sister, during Colonel Campbell's sojourn in France.

Mrs. John R. Williams, widow of Colonel Williams, U.S.A., has taken one of the Pinard Cottages, Newport, R.I., for the summer and will be joined later by her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Williams McCombe.

Mrs. Meade Wildrick and baby are spending the summer with Mrs. Earl North in her bungalow at Camp Humphreys, Va., while Colonel Wildrick, U.S.A., and Colonel Earl North, U.S.A., are in France.

Before sailing from France Brig. Gen. Dwight E. Aultman, U.S.A., was decorated with the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor. He had already been awarded the Croix de Guerre with three palms and the D.S.M.

Col. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson, U.S.A., have taken a house at 3911 Canterbury road, Baltimore, Md. Colonel Gibson recently returned from France with the 9th Army Corps headquarters and has been ordered to Baltimore for station.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Brighton Hotel, Washington, D.C. Colonel Richardson, who recently returned from France, has been assigned to duty in the Morale Branch, General Staff.

Lieut. Col. Harry Hawley, U.S.A., recently arrived in New York after twenty-one months' service in France. Mrs. Hawley is now with him at Camp Dodge, Iowa, where Colonel Hawley is preparing the Infantry rifle team for the National Matches to be held at Caldwell, N.J.

Col. John A. Dapray, U.S.A., who was critically ill with influenza, followed by double pneumonia, during the past winter and spring, will sojourn at the Normandie-by-the-Sea, Ocean City, N.J., for a month or two accompanied by Mrs. Dapray and their daughter, Miss Helen Dapray.

Brig. Gen. G. C. Barnhardt, U.S.A., who has been serving overseas, has now been returned to his Regular Army rank as lieutenant colonel of Cavalry, and is on duty at Washington in the office of The A.G.O. He returned from France May 31 with the 178th Infantry, 89th Division.

Lieut. Col. P. V. Kieffer, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kieffer have been visiting friends and relatives in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Baltimore and Washington. Colonel Kieffer recently returned from service in France, and will leave in a few days as an observer for the Field Artillery of the operation of the Army truck train in its trip from Washington to San Francisco.

Among the officers who returned aboard the Leviathan from France and landed at Hoboken, N.J., July 5 were the following: Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Brig. Gens. Benjamin D. Foulois, William T. Wood, L. J. McNair and Bryant H. Wells, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral A. S. Robinson, U.S.N., who was a member of the Naval Commission at the Peace Conference, and Col. Robert S. Knox.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert C. Read, U.S.N., who took the U.S. Navy seaplane NC-4 on her historic flight across the Atlantic to Plymouth, England, in May, 1919, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given in Boston on July 8 by the Aero Club of New England and the Boston City Club. An official welcome was extended to Commander Read by Governor Bartlett, of New Hampshire, Commander Read's native state, and by Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts. In addressing the young naval officer Governor Bartlett, amid much laughter, said: "The son of a Baptist minister performed a wonderful stunt when he crossed more than 3,000 miles of water without taking a dip." In replying Commander Read praised the feat of the British airmen who brought the dirigible R-34 across the Atlantic to Roosevelt Field, N.Y., on July 6. "Airships are destined for a future that few of us realize," he said. "I believe they will in time be used for commercial purposes in crossing the ocean."

Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, U.S.A., who was in command of the 80th Division in France, and who recently returned to the United States, has been decorated by the British government with the Cross of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, has been decorated by the French government with the Cross of War in France, and made Commander in the Legion of Honor, and has also been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the U.S. Army. The Richmond News Leader pays a long tribute to the services of General Cronkhite in a recent article in connection with the presentation of a sword to him by the citizens of Richmond at the Peace Conference. The article reviews the 80th Division took in various actions in the Argonne-Meuse fight and the action for the Bois des Ogons and the advance of the division. It tells how the General, early in the evening of Nov. 1, had worked out a brilliant plan of attack and the dispositions of the various units in the movement, and of the final victory for the troops. In conclusion, the article says: "General Cronkhite felt from the day he took command that apart from all his obligation to make the 80th Division an effective fighting force, he had an obligation to the mothers and fathers of the men who made up that division. He was the guardian of their sons and he felt that he must serve their lives as far as the demands of war made possible. How admirably he discharged his guardianship, the casualties of his division will show when measured against the days in action and the ground wrested from the enemy. When called to account, by this standard, we think General Cronkhite can show that the losses of the 80th were proportionately as low as those of any shock division in the American Army. He has not spared the efforts of his men, but he has not squandered their lives. And that, we take it, is one of the surest tests of real leadership!"

Major Gen. and Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., are occupying their cottage at Jamestown, R.I.

A son, Elmer H. Stambaugh, Jr., was born recently to Lieut. Elmer H. Stambaugh, formerly 43d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Stambaugh.

Major Gens. George O. Squier and John Biddle, U.S.A., attended a dinner given by the American Society at London on the evening of July 4.

A son, Robert McMeans Coman, was born to Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coman at San Francisco, Calif., on June 26, 1919.

Mrs. L. J. Fleming, who has been seriously ill at the Walter Reed Hospital, is convalescing and will join Colonel Fleming at Fort Sam Houston, when able to travel.

Major and Mrs. Cushman Hartwell, U.S.A., have arrived at Imperial Beach, Calif., where they have taken a cottage for the summer. Major Hartwell is attached to the 11th Cavalry.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thales S. Boyd, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at 248 Prince George street, Annapolis, Md., while Lieutenant Commander Boyd is on duty at the Post-Graduate School.

Lieut. Thomas Jones, U.S.M.C., 6th Marines, who was overseas eighteen months and went through five major engagements as a private without receiving a scratch, arrived at New York July 7 from France.

Mrs. Ernest Allen Greenough and Allen, widow and son of Col. E. A. Greenough, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. are now residing at 2628 Brodwick street, San Francisco, Calif. Mrs. Greenough has entirely recovered from her long illness.

Mrs. Wilbur W. Feineman, wife of Lieut. W. W. Feineman, U.S.A., and their daughter, Virginia, will spend the summer months with her mother, Mrs. A. G. Wood, at Ridgefield, Conn. Lieutenant Feineman is attached to the U.S.S. New Mexico.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., in command of the American forces in Germany, entertained as a dinner guest at Coblenz on July 8 Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, former British Premier, who has been visiting the British army forces in the sector occupied by them.

Brig. Gen. C. J. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., on leaving the Capitol July 10, after hearing the President's message to Congress, was stricken with partial paralysis of left side. He was taken to naval hospital, where conditions were reported unchanged.

Mrs. John D. Burnett, who has been living at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco for the last year during the absence of her husband is now registered at the Astor, having come to New York to meet Lieutenant Colonel Burnett, who returned from overseas July 11.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Col. James Franklin Bell, U.S. Engrs., and daughter, Marjorie, who have been spending the last month at the Hotel Astor, New York city, will sail on the Leviathan July 13 to France. Colonel Bell is on duty with the Engineer purchasing officer in Paris.

Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., and son and Mrs. J. A. Dodson are at the Fennimore Hotel, Asbury Park, N.J., for the summer, having closed their apartment at the Netherlands, Washington, D.C. Colonel Chaffee, U.S.A., is expected home from overseas some time this summer.

Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., and Governor R. Livingston Beekman were the guests of honor at a reception given by the people of South Kingston and Narragansett Pier, R.I., on July 10 to the soldiers and sailors of that state who have returned from overseas.

King Albert I. of Belgium, has bestowed the honorary distinction of the "Ordre de la Couronne" with rank of "officier" upon Major William A. Rafferty, U.S.A., as a token of his esteem, and in recognition of the valuable services rendered the common cause. Major Rafferty is a son of Mrs. John Irwin Marshall, Highland Park, Ill.

Chaplain John A. Randolph, U.S.A., and his daughter, Mrs. McDonald, attended the Methodist Centenary celebration at Columbus, Ohio. The chaplain delivered a number of addresses during the celebration and had an important place on the program on both Southern Day and Army Day. Chaplain Randolph and his family are spending the summer at Lake Junaluska, N.C., but will join their station at Fort McPherson at the expiration of the chaplain's leave.

Camp Roosevelt at Muskegon, Mich., the national Junior R.O.T.C. camp established by a number of public spirited men of Chicago, which is in charge of Capt. F. L. Beals, U.S.A., who is assisted by a staff of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Army, was opened on July 7 with 1,200 students present. The camp is to be in operation for eight weeks, during which time the boys and young men on the rolls will receive military and physical training. It is expected that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will visit the camp soon.

Mrs. John H. Craig, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Craig, U.S.A., who is visiting the Colonel's family in Garnett, Kas., has received a copy of G.O. 23, 1st Division, A.E.F., March 6, 1919, Montabaur, Germany, which announces that Liberty Hall has been renamed John M. Craig Hall in honor of Lieut. Col. John M. Craig, who was killed in action July 21, 1918, near Soissons, France. The change in the name of the hall was made on the recommendation of a board of officers convened to rename the institutions occupied by the 1st Division. The order was signed by Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin.

Lieut. Col. S. Jay Turnbull, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was presented on June 26 by General Liggett at Coblenz, Germany, with the Distinguished Service Medal. The citation reads as follows: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commanding officer of Evacuation Hospital No. 9, he performed his exacting duties with notable success. Overcoming numerous obstacles by his keen foresight and administrative ability he was instrumental in securing the prompt evacuation and effective treatment of a large number of sick and wounded." Mrs. Turnbull and daughter, Helen, have been visiting Colonel Turnbull's mother in Parlin, N.J.

Admiral Henry Thomas Mayo, U.S.N., recently relieved as commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet and assigned to duty with the General Board of the Navy, was present at the commencement exercises at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., where the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him. Admiral Mayo was accompanied by Mrs. Mayo. He and Mrs. Mayo were also in Burlington on July 4, Admiral Mayo having been invited to represent the Navy and present the 4th of July address at the celebration of the return of the Vermont men who served in the Army and Navy during the Great War. Burlington, Vt., is the home of Admiral Mayo and Mrs. Mayo, and was also the home of both their families.

Mrs. H. J. Wild and little daughter, Barbara, are spending the summer at Horse Neck Beach, South Westport, Mass.

A daughter, Margot Jean Herrmann, was born to Lieut. Ernest E. Hermann, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hermann at New York city on June 23, 1919.

A son, George Huine Peabody, Jr., was born to Major George H. Peabody, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Peabody at Riverside, Calif., on June 30, 1919.

Mrs. E. H. Hagner and children are spending the summer at Milton-on-the-Hudson, Ulster county, N.Y. Lieutenant Colonel Hagner, U.S.A., is still overseas.

Col. John Dean Hall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall, of Washington, D.C., are the guests of their son, Major Dean Hall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall at Fort Wright, N.Y.

Mrs. Frank B. Jones and daughter, Miss Evelyn Jones, have gone with Colonel Jones, U.S.A., retired, from Pasadena to Coronado, Calif., for the summer.

Major and Mrs. Evan C. Seaman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Evan Clyde Seaman, at Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., on July 7, 1919.

Miss Mable E. Pierce, of Washington, D.C., has been the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Clifford Lore Miller, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the past few weeks.

Mrs. Margaret Rowley, of El Paso, Texas, has been visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Col. and Mrs. F. M. Barrows, U.S.A., at the Decatur Apartments, Washington.

Among the Army people at the Chamberlin Hotel Fort Monroe, for the past week-end were Col. and Mrs. Keller, Engrs., U.S.A., Major and Mrs. Nugent and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott.

Col. Neil G. Finch, Field Art., U.S.A., has resigned his commission to take effect on June 30, 1919, and is associated with the brokerage firm of Dawson and Company, 40 Wall street, New York city.

Major Edgar J. Farrow, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Mrs. Farrow and their daughter, Eulalie, have returned to the United States from the Philippine Islands, and are now at Fort Rosecrans, Calif., where Major Farrow is stationed.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, Jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Tilley have had as their guest for several weeks their mother, Mrs. B. F. Tilley, of Annapolis, Md. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Tilley are residing at 300 Springfield avenue, Summit, N.J.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alexander H. Jones, U.S.A., have had as their guests during the month of June at Fort Reno, Okla., Major and Mrs. De Forest W. Morton, Col. Ben Lear, Col. A. N. McClure and Major Brooks Sparks, U.S.A.

Lieut. Donald C. Hardin, U.S.A., and Miss Virginia Hardin are visiting their parents, Major and Mrs. Charles B. Hardin, U.S.A., of Fort Collins, Colo., prior to Lieutenant Hardin's departure for France. Miss Hardin was graduated last September from the Vassar Training Camp for Nurses at Vassar College and for the past year has been a nurse in the Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., commanded the U.S. troops that took part in the peace parade at Washington on July 4. They served as an escort for the elaborately decorated and artistically designed floats representing not only the nations which fought under the flags of the Allies, but of others such as Holland Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Spain who "looked on" with more or less sympathy during the Great War.

Col. and Mrs. Donald C. Cubison, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Ontario, Washington, D.C., for the summer. Colonel Cubison, who since his return from France has been with the Personnel Branch of the office of the Chief of Staff, was honored recently with the decoration of the Officers' Cross of the Legion of Honor for distinguished service while with the A.E.F., the presentation being made by General Collardet at the French Embassy.

Miss Townsend, of 440 James street, Syracuse, N.Y., entertained a dinner party at the Onondaga Country Club on July 3 in honor of some visitors in the city. Those enjoying Miss Townsend's hospitality were Gen. and Mrs. Verbeck, of Manlius, N.Y.; Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Robinson, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Kirby-Smith Buck, Seawane, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. Nash and Prof. Horace Eaton, of Syracuse, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., (major of Infantry, Regular Army), who was Chief of Staff to General Pershing with the First Field Army, and who later served in the same office under Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse battles, arrived at Hoboken from France, July 6, and was met by his wife and daughter. He has received a number of decorations for distinguished services abroad, and was complimented in orders issued by General Foch of the French Army.

Mrs. Walter Fitzhugh Worthington, wife of Rear Admiral Worthington, U.S.N., retired, and her daughter, Mrs. Lange, wife of Captain Lange, U.S.A., entertained at a prettily appointed tea on June 28 at their summer home, Mountain View Cottage, La Jolla, Calif. The rooms were artistically decorated with a profusion of flowers. Mrs. Bedford Jones, wife of the rector, and Mrs. Blanche Baxter served refreshments. The guests included many charming people, residents and visitors of beautiful La Jolla, writes a correspondent.

Among the officers of the Army who arrived at the port of New York from France on July 7 on several transports were the following: Major Gen. Ernest Hinds, Chief of Artillery, A.E.F. He returned with the Croix de Guerre and one palm, with the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor and of Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, which latter decoration was given by the Italian government, and the Distinguished Service Medal given him by Congress. Col. Charles R. Howland, who went to France with the 343d Infantry and who was also for several months in command of the 165th Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Frank A. Hunter also arrived on July 7.

Capt. James V. McKay, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on duty with the A.E.F., on June 4 received a letter from Brig. Gen. J. H. Rice, U.S.A., chief O.O., announcing that General Pershing had awarded him a certificate for meritorious service. The recommendation upon which the award was made is as follows: "For especially meritorious service in connection with the activities of the 3d Corps Schools. He organized the Infantry Weapons School, whose success has in large measure been owing to this officer's efficiency and untiring energy. He has voluntarily, outside the prescribed hours of duty, rendered services pertaining to other branches of the 3d Corps Schools and has been of invaluable assistance to the commandant."

Comdr. A. B. Cook, U.S.N., is spending a short leave with his family at their cottage at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Charles Belknap, wife of Commander Belknap, U.S.N., is visiting her relatives in Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Thomas R. Harker and children have taken a cottage for the summer at 505 Tenth avenue, Belmar, N.J.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remey, U.S.N., and their daughter, Miss Angelica Remey, are spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I.

Major David E. Cain, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., has returned from abroad and is spending the month of July with his family at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. John W. McKie, widow of Major McKie, U.S.A., will leave Washington on July 12 to make visits in Pittsburgh, Pa., and in Akron, Ohio.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert C. Read, U.S.N., will go later this month to Newport, R.I., where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan.

Mrs. George Dewey, the widow of Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., has left Washington and gone to Atlantic City, N.J., where she will make a stay of two months.

Mr. John H. Magruder and Miss Natalie Magruder, the father and sister of Lieut. Comdr. J. Holmes Magruder, U.S.N., have gone to Lake Placid, N.Y., for the summer.

Lieut. Comdr. F. E. P. Uberoth, U.S.N., who has recently reported for duty at the torpedo station, Newport, is living for the present with his family at Jamestown, R.I.

The corporation of the city of London on July 3 decided to present General Pershing and Marshal Foch with the freedom of the city and with swords, according to a press message.

Capt. A. L. Baylies, 3d Cav., U.S.A., who has recently returned after twenty months' service in the A.E.F., is now stationed at Fort Myer, Va., where he and Mrs. Baylies have quarters.

Mrs. Thomas R. Kurtz, wife of Commander Kurtz, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Chicago, after a visit in New York has arrived in Jamestown, R.I., and opened her cottage for the season.

Col. and Mrs. F. B. Wilby, Col. and Mrs. Lewis H. Watkins, U.S.A., and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armatt gave an informal dance on July 5 at Greystone, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Armatt.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., and Miss Florence Gheen left Washington early this week and went to Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N.J., where they will make a prolonged stay.

Mrs. Richard C. Moore, wife of Colonel Moore, U.S.A., now in France, who has been visiting Mrs. Wilby in Washington, was called to her home in the South on July 3 by the illness of her brother.

Mrs. C. C. Todd, wife of Lieutenant Commander Todd, U.S.N., will spend part of the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnson, at their summer place, Overlook, near Blue Ridge Summits, Pa.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., assistant to Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, is enjoying a month's leave after very close application to duty during the war, and is with friends at Madison, Conn.

Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Colonel Ralston, U.S.A., with her two little daughters, the Misses Constance and Betty Ralston, left her apartment at the Cordova, Washington, on July 7 and went to Nantucket, Mass.

Mrs. Clarke P. Chandler, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Chandler, U.S.A., is the guest of Mrs. Emil P. Laurson, widow of Captain Laurson, U.S.A., at Fort Myer, and will remain until the return of Colonel Chandler from France.

Mrs. Medorem Crawford and Miss Dolores Crawford, wife and daughter of Brigadier General Crawford, U.S.A., retired, will leave Washington on July 12 and go to Bedford Springs, Pa., where they will spend several months.

Mrs. Robert E. Ledbetter, wife of Commander Ledbetter, Med. Corps, U.S.N., who has been visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., in Washington, has rejoined Commander Ledbetter at Newport, R.I.

Col. William N. Haskell, U.S.A., on duty with the A.E.F., who recently returned to Paris from Rumania, has been selected by the Council of Five to go to Armenia in connection with food relief work and to observe political conditions.

Mrs. Frank Anderson, wife of Captain Anderson, U.S.N., has taken a cottage on North Richards avenue, Ventnor, N.J., and has with her her two daughters, Mrs. Philip Hoge and Mrs. Rush S. Fay, the wife of Lieutenant Commander Fay, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. Harry M. Gwynn, U.S.A., will make their home at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. B. Willett, U.S.A. Major Gwynn has just returned from a year's service with the American Expeditionary Force.

Miss Orajo Hemphill, daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N., who paid a visit recently to Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Hollyday, U.S.N., at their quarters at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has gone to North Hatley, Canada, for the remainder of the summer.

Col. Robert Whitfield, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., with Mrs. Whitfield, Mrs. Chester M. Butler, of Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. Frank S. Ornborg and Miss Eugenie Ornborg, of Memphis, Tenn., motored from Washington, D.C., to Mrs. Butler's summer home at Youngstown, N.Y., on July 1. Colonel Whitfield will return to Washington on July 9 and Mrs. Whitfield will remain away until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schmidt, of Juniper Hall, Radnor, Pa., entertained a party over Independence Day. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence Gulbranson, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Reuter, Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Diehl, U.S.N., Miss Gladys Salvador, Mr. Norman Salvador, Mr. John Gardener, Mr. Edward Garden and Miss Henriette Schmidt.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., is a patient at the hospital at the U.S. Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., having been transferred from the naval hospital at Washington on July 6, according to the Great Lakes Bulletin. He had been undergoing treatment in Washington for a heart attack. It is believed the cool, invigorating climate of Lake Michigan will do much to promote Admiral Blue's convalescence. The admiral was accompanied to the Great Lakes station by his younger son, John Stuart Blue. Mrs. Blue and family are guests at the home of Rear Admiral F. B. Bassett, Jr., U.S.N., commandant of the station.

Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Knox are at the Corson Cottage, Newport, R.I.

A son, John Wilkinson Heard, 2d, was born to the wife of Major Jack W. Heard, U.S.A., at New York city, July 11, 1919.

Mrs. William K. Naylor, with her three children, has joined her husband at Rockford, Ill. General Naylor is in command of the 11th Infantry Brigade at Camp Grant.

Mrs. Rufus Parks, widow of Rear Admiral Parks, Pay Corps, U.S.N., has left Norfolk and will spend the summer near the University of Virginia, Albemarle County, Va.

Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, wife of Colonel Holcomb, U.S.M.C., with her infant son, will join her mother, Mrs. Richardson Clover, next week at Deer Park, Md. Miss Eudora Clover, who has been in France for over a year, is expected to return to this country this month.

OFFICERS COMPLAIN OF LEVIATHAN VOYAGE

Among the 3,500 officers who arrived at Hoboken, N.J., on July 5 from France aboard the Leviathan there were many captains and lieutenants who felt they had been unnecessarily and unjustly discriminated against in the matter of accommodations. A great many had to sleep in enlisted men's quarters, some of which were on decks below the water line, while some enlisted men had quarters on decks above. Also junior officers had to eat in most unattractive surroundings and their food was inferior to that served to other officers. A special cause for complaint, as told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was said to be an order issued prohibiting captains and lieutenants from going on upper decks used by officers above the rank of captains. It was also asserted that the subordinate officers were issued food inferior to that served to enlisted men. "We were fed on bologna and red cabbage," said a lieutenant who expressed his feelings in the matter, "while the enlisted men were fed on good substantial meals. Officers above the rank of captain were served turkey and chicken, while we subaltern officers had rations that would make a day laborer turn up his nose. We were not allowed above deck 'D,' and as the decks commenced with 'A' as the top deck, you can imagine how low down we were. Even the enlisted men made fun of us. It was a proceeding on the part of those responsible that was not helpful to military discipline. It is not true, as has been stated, that we took passage at 'our own request.' We were ordered to take passage on the steamer. We realize that all of the unusually large number of officers aboard could not be provided with state rooms, but there was no occasion for the other uncalled for treatment, or the want of ordinary decency in not screening the toilets of enlisted men which the subordinate officers had to pass on way to meals. It took three or four days to get canvas screens put up, and then only after repeated complaints. The result is that over 1,000 officers will leave the Service with unpleasant feelings at their treatment by those in charge of the arrangements which a little horse sense would have prevented. The Army people blame the Navy for the treatment officers complain of, and the Navy says it was the Army that is responsible."

Comdr. A. Staton, U.S.N., executive officer of the Leviathan, in reference to the complaints said: "The officers below the rank of major occupied quarters usually kept for troops. In addition to the usual bunks they were given bedding and three meals a day, where the troops are given only two. I realize it must have been in many instances rather uncomfortable, but we only brought one-half our usual complement, and for that reason every officer had the space usually allotted to two enlisted men."

"By bringing the officers in by the wholesale in this manner we have saved the Government at least \$1,000,000 on this trip alone. I believe the embarkation authorities realize this and that was one reason for calling the Leviathan the 'Officers Club.'"

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., on duty with the General Staff in Washington, in an interview in the New York Tribune on July 6 was quoted as saying that he had heard of no complaints from officers aboard the Leviathan, and doubted the accuracy of the published statements. He said the officers who were quoted as complaining about quarters, etc., were allowed to make the voyage at their own request, and that it was impossible to give every officer a stateroom, owing to the extra large number on board.

WARRANTS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Secretary Baker directed on July 9 that instructions be issued to all concerned that Paragraphs 2 and 3, Circular 197, W.D., 1919, are rescinded, and that Paragraph 24, Army Regulations, is construed as authorizing the continuance of the warrant of a non-commissioned officer carried as surplus, or unassigned, provided he re-enlists on the day following that of his discharge at the place where he was discharged. A non-commissioned officer who re-enlists, or whose warrant is continued under these circumstances, should be informed that reduction in grade may become necessary, depending upon further legislation.

To FILL 54 VACANCIES IN GENERAL STAFF.

Fifty-four vacancies on the General Staff will be filled upon the recommendation of a board of five officers appointed by Secretary Baker. These vacancies exist in the enlarged General Staff and are emergency appointments. The officers to be appointed will be selected by permanent grade and by permanent arm of the Service. The board consists of the following officers: Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard, Major Gen. Ernest Hinds, J. McI. Carter and W. M. Wright, and Brig. Gen. P. P. Bishop.

HOUSE INVESTIGATES SALES OF Q.M. SUPPLIES.

Col. Alexander M. Davis, Q.M.C., U.S.A., was a witness on July 8 before the sub-committee of the House War Expenditures Committee investigating the subject of Q.M. supplies. He testified that Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, U.S.A., who was then Acting Quartermaster General, had agreed with the National Canners' Association not to sell in the local markets because of the arguments made by the canners that their business would be disrupted otherwise, and that farmers would not plant the needed vegetable acreage. William C. Hare, Director of Sales of the War Department, testified on July 8 that it had been impossible to arrange for the disposal of excess food stocks originally purchased for the war-

time Army for the reason that no decision had been made by the Chief of Staff as to the number of men to be retained in the Service.

CHANGE OF ONE-YEAR ENLISTMENTS DISAPPROVED.

In answer to the request for a ruling, the Chief of Staff of the Army on July 9 informed The Adjutant General that the discharge of men enlisted for the period of one year for the purpose of permitting them to re-enlist for the period of three years is disapproved. It is held that the effect upon Army organizations which have exerted special efforts to secure recruits to replace emergency men of permitting their one-year recruits to be discharged for the purpose of re-enlisting for three years outside the United States would be discouraging, and that it is believed there will continue to be sufficient inducement for men to seek service outside the continental United States to make possible enlistment of a sufficient number of men for that service.

No SHORT-TERM MEN FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

The War Department has adopted the policy of sending on foreign service only those men who have at least two years of active service in their present enlistment, notwithstanding the fact that a soldier having less than this time to serve may have expressed in writing his intention to re-enlist upon the expiration of his active service. In pursuance to this policy no enlisted man will be assigned to service in the Philippines, Panama or the Hawaiian Islands unless he has at least two years' active service to complete in present enlistment. Nor will applications for the discharge of men entering the Service prior to April 1, 1917, for the purpose of re-enlisting for insular service, be considered unless they have completed the full term of active service under their present enlistment. All orders and instructions conflicting with this policy are to be rescinded.

THE ARMY.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 159, JULY 9, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The following provisional appointments of 1st lieuts. in Reg. Army are made permanent: F. P. Duggan, Cav.; D. O. Hawley, Cav.; J. P. Horan, Inf.; R. W. Norton, 39th Inf.; C. G. Lewis, 56th Inf.; R. Hall, Inf.; C. P. Miller, Inf.; G. M. MacMullin, Inf.

Brig. Gen. U. G. McAlexander is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, July 17, 1919.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Jackson to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty.

Col. E. T. Conley, G.S. (major, Inf.), is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C.

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in The A.G.D. in the grades indicated: In the grade of lieut. col.: Lieut. Col. H. Hall, F.A. (col., U.S.A.); E. T. Donnelly, F.A. (brig. gen., U.S.A.); J. Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C. (col., U.S.A.); I. Erwin, Inf. (col., Inf.); G. H. Jamerson, Inf. (brig. gen., U.S.A.). In the grade of major: Majors L. L. Lawson, F.A.; A. F. Brewster, F.A. (col., F.A.); S. Frankenberger, F.A. (col., F.A.); E. T. Conley, Inf. (col., U.S.A.); F. R. Brown, Inf. (col., U.S.A.); J. B. Wilson, Inf. (col., Inf.); G. M. Holley, Inf. (col., Inf.).

Capt. F. D. Shearer, A.G.D., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Currier, Q.M.C., is honorably discharged as neut. col., U.S.A., only, July 15, 1919.

Major L. H. Harris and Capt. R. W. Felix, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Construction Division for duty.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. G. Maddux to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Army General Hospital No. 28, post; Lieut. Col. T. E. Darby to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Major G. B. Brown to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Major J. W. Burke to Washington, D.C.; Major R. H. Stanley to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; Major J. S. G. Fielden, Jr., to Hampton, Va., Langley Field; Major S. A. Moulton to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Major J. A. Link to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Major W. E. Farish to Siberia A.E.F.; Capt. G. R. Harris, Jr., to Oteen, N.C., Hospital No. 19; Capt. F. A. Potter to New York, N.Y., Hospital No. 1; Capt. F. M. Bolton to Ottsville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8; 1st Lieut. H. Goodman from Porto Rico to Panama.

Capt. J. R. Maxon, D.C., to Mt. Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field, for duty.

First Lieut. W. F. Scheumann, D.C., to East Palestine, Ohio, in time to join the transcontinental motor convoy on July 12.

Captains of San. Corps to duty as follows: R. E. Hare to Newport News, Va.; C. B. China to West Point, Ky.; C. F. Bouldin to Newport News, Va.

Major W. B. Gray, C.E., will report in person to the Chief of Engineers, Washington, for duty.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. P. M. Geran, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

First Lieut. W. H. W. Skerrett, Ord. Dept., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty.

Major M. A. Lously, Sig. Corps, to Washington for recruiting duty.

First Lieut. A. M. Pigg, Sig. Corps, to Washington for duty.

Capt. H. W. Cook, Air Ser., to Mt. Clemens, Mich., for duty.

Second Lieut. C. C. Chavancey, Air Ser., to Caldwell, N.J., participating in national rifle matches.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Lindsey, Cav., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Henry, Jr., Cav., to Camp Haibird, Md., for duty.

Major D. Cullen, Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of major in the Q.M. Corps. He will remain on his present duties.

Capt. E. Calvert, Cav. (lieut. col., F.A.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M. Corps. He will remain on his present duties.

Capt. R. Sterrett, Cav. (lieut. col., Inf.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M. Corps. He will remain on his present duties.

Capt. R. E. Cummins, Cav. (major, Cav.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M. Corps. He will remain on his present duties.

Capt. G. M. Lee, Cav. (lieut. col., Inf.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M. Corps. He will remain on his present duties.

Capt. A. E. Wilbourn, Cav. (lieut. col., Inf.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M. Corps. He will remain on his present duties.

Resignation by L. Ober, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted.

Col. L. P. Quinn, F.A., is honorably discharged as col., U.S.A., only, to take effect July 15, 1919.

Major H. B. Parker, F.A., is assigned to 83d Field Art. and will join at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Capt. J. P. Lynch, 9th F.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, appearing before an Army retiring board.

Resignation by E. Shelby, F.A., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. G. Denovan to Fort Du Pont, Del.; Major L. T. Walker to Fort Warren, Mass.; Capt. W. W. Rhein to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

Major J. T. Rowe, C.A., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, to take effect July 15, 1919.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. R. B. Lister to Spokane, Wash.; Col. F. H. McCook to 528 Monadnock Building, Third and Market Sts., San Francisco; Lieut. Col. W. J. O'Loughlin to 25 West Forty-fifth St., New York City; Major O. O. Ellis to duty R.O.T.C., Philadelphia, Pa.; Major T. H. Wilshire to Newport News, Va.; Major G. C. Bowen is detailed for general recruiting service and to Indianapolis, Ind.; Capt. J. H. Hannigan is assigned to 22d Inf. and to Fort Jay, N.Y.; Capt. M. A. Elmer (lieut. col., Inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. and to Director of Purchases and Storage, Washington, for temporary duty; Capt. R. C. Taylor (lieut. col., Inf.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Q.M.C. and to St. Louis, Mo., for duty.

Major F. A. Barker, Inf., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, June 27, 1919.

Resignations by H. H. Drake, R. M. Burr and J. R. Sharman, Inf., of their commissions as temp. 1st lieuts. and prov. 2d lieuts. are accepted.

Resignation by Prox. 1st Lieut. B. L. Bonelli, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Major W. H. Gill (cant. Inf.) is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Virginia, and to Richmond, Va., and take station.

Lieut. Col. J. M. T. Partello, retired, from further active duty, July 15, to home.

First Lieut. F. W. Dawson, retired, from further active duty, July 15, to home.

The following officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, July 27, 1919:

Col. E. Lindsey, Cav.; G. B. Pritchard, Jr., Inf.; A. E. Kennington, Cav.; H. A. Sievert, Cav.; C. H. Bots, U.S.A.; D. H. Glavin, Q.M.C.

The following officers are honorably discharged as lieut. cols., U.S.A., only, July 27, 1919: Lieut. Col. H. Rubottom, Sig. Corps; A. A. King, Cav.; L. R. Ball, U.S.A.

First Sgt. B. T. Windsor, 4th Co., U.S. Disciplinary Barracks Guard, will be placed upon the retired list at Alcatraz, Calif., and to his home.

Sergt. E. Doyle, Army Service Detachment, will be placed upon the retired list at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., and to home.

Band Sergt. M. Standerson, 4th Band, C.A.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Monroe, Va., and to home.

Q.M. Sergt. H. Van Wie, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Preble, Me., and to home.

First Sergt. E. Barnes, Convalescent Co. B., Demobilization Group, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and to home.

First Sergt. T. O'Brien, 22d Recruit Co., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Thomas, Ky., and to home.

Regimental Sergt. Major D. Swafford, Hqrs., Demobilization Group, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Pike, Ark., and to home.

ENLISTMENT OF N.C.O., OVERSEA SERVICE.

Circular 319, June 26, 1919, War Dept.

No non-commissioned officers will be sent to the Overseas Replacement Depot, Camp Meade, Md., for transfer to the American Expeditionary Forces. Re-enlistments of men as non-commissioned officers for individual assignment to the Canal Zone, Hawaii, Alaska, Philippine Islands or Siberia will not be made. Men re-enlisting for individual assignment to these places will be re-enlisted as privates.

However, applications for transfer to the Canal Zone, Hawaii, Alaska or Philippine Islands will be considered in the cases of non-commissioned officers who have at least two years active service to complete in current enlistment. Information of those who desire such transfer will be furnished The Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

Circular 322, June 27, 1919, War Dept.

The discharge of any enlisted man will not be made contingent upon his securing a man to replace himself by enlistment or otherwise, nor will his eligibility for discharge be in any way affected by such action. The policy expressed in paragraph 8, Circular No. 213, W. Dept., 1919, will be strictly adhered to.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

G.O. 17, June 17, 1919, Panama Canal Dept.

Fort Randolph, C.Z., is designated as the casual depot of this department and casuals entering or leaving the Canal Zone will be sent to that point. First Lieut. Francis L. Christian, C.A.C., Fort Randolph, C.Z., is detailed, in addition to his other duties, as casual officer of the department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. W. L. Westervelt, U.S.A., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for the present emergency. (July 2, War D.)

Brig. Gen. H. G. Bishop, having reported to the Chief of Staff, is assigned to duty in Washington. (July 5, War D.)

Brig. Gen. A. J. Bowley, U.S. Army, to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty and upon completion will return to his proper station. (July 5, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as brigadier generals, U.S.A., only, July 15, 1919: Brig. Gens. G. B. Wheeler, M. McCloskey, L. J. McNair, B. H. Wells, B. D. Feulouis and W. T. Wood. (July 5, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, G.S.

Col. A. J. Greer, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (July 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. P. Hersfall, G.S., to Omaha, Neb., and return to proper station and duty. (July 2, War D.)

Major C. E. Kilbourne, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (July 2, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Capt. I. E. Lambert, J.A., to Col. J. S. Dean, chairman War Dept. Board of Appraisers, Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Major J. R. Swan, J.A., to duty in the office of the J.A., maritime affairs, Room 401, 45 Broadway, New York City. (July 7, War D.)

First Lieut. G. R. Lessing, J.A., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty. (July 7, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Capt. I. E. Lambert, J.A., to Col. J. S. Dean, chairman War Dept. Board of Appraisers, Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Major J. R. Swan, J.A., to duty in the office of the J.A., maritime affairs, Room 401, 45 Broadway, New York City. (July 7, War D.)

First Lieut. G. R. Lessing, J.A., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty. (July 7, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Agnew, I.G.D., to San Antonio, Texas, as zone transportation officer. (July 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. L. McKinney, I.G.D., to Washington for duty. (July 5, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. F. C. Miller, Q.M.C., is honorably discharged as neut. col., U.S. Army, only, July 21, 1919. (July 2, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. G. F. Herr to Manila on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Aug. 15, 1919; Capt. G. B. Brode to Washington, D.C.; Capt. C. C. Church to Newport News, Va.; Capt. R. A. Blair to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21; 2d Lieut. M. M. Davenport to Panama; 2d Lieut. E. C. Fagles to Accotink, Va. (July 5, War D.)

Capt. W. N. O'Brien, Q.M.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., Eastern Dept., for duty. (July 1, War D.)
 Second Lieut. B. H. Bryant, Q.M.C., to Fort Worth, Texas. Barron Field, for duty as supply officer, relieving 2d Lieut. E. L. Allsworth, Q.M.C. (July 1, War D.)
 Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. H. Point to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Kay to New York, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. W. E. Desombre to Honolulu, H.T.; Major H. B. T. Fuller to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.; Capt. D. Newman to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21. (July 7, War D.)
 Capt. L. H. Fetter, Q.M.C., to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (July 8, War D.)
 Sergt. R. Gaston, Q.M.C., to home. (July 7, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. E. M. Welles, Jr., to Fort Bayard, N.M.; Col. R. S. Porter to Washington; Lieut. Col. R. T. Morris to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28; Lieut. Col. H. B. Baily to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Ford to San Francisco, Calif.; Major R. E. Talbot to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas; Major L. O. Ecker to Washington, D.C.; Capt. E. D. McClellan to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; Capts. G. E. Stanbrough, F. O. Sage and E. A. Willis to Washington, D.C. (July 2, War D.)

Col. J. D. Hesingr, M.C., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S. Army, only, July 31, 1919. (July 2, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. P. Rockhill, M.C. (major, U.S.A., retired), is relieved from duty upon arrival of Col. E. M. Welles, Jr., M.C., and will proceed home. (July 2, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 41, for duty: Lieut. Col. J. T. Aydelotte, Capt. S. D. Ingham and 1st Lieut. F. Demarz. (July 1, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 41, for duty: Lieut. Col. C. H. Frazier, Major C. C. Coleman, Capt. G. Berry, B. F. Busby and J. E. King, 1st Lieuts. G. C. Anderson, J. H. Arnett, H. J. Baird, H. J. Beard, M. McCutcheon, F. C. Potter, W. S. Reese and S. Silbert. (July 1, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. P. Rockhill, M.C. (major, U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as lieut. col. M.C., U.S.A., only. (July 2, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. R. G. De Voe to Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Col. H. D. Bloomberg to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 31; Major F. R. Sanborn to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; Major A. McD. Coffey to Fort Bayard, N.M.; Major R. J. Henderson to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 31; Major H. E. Babcock to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 31; Major A. Freer to Oteen, N.C., Hospital No. 19; Major B. F. Duckwall to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the overseas replacement depot; Major W. G. Merrill to C.G., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. (July 3, War D.)

A board to consist of the following officers of Med. Dept. to meet in Washington for examination of officers of the Veterinary Corps for promotion: Majors A. Noyes and H. R. McKellar, M.C.; R. J. Foster and W. J. Stokes, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. H. M. Andrew, M.C. (July 2, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major W. H. Yeager to Garden City, Air Service depot; Major K. W. Ney, upon arrival of Lieut. Col. C. H. Frazier, to Colony, N.J., Hospital No. 3; Major J. W. Turner to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Major F. Deacon to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; Major R. Fayerweather to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; Major W. A. Conlon to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 6; Capt. J. V. Falist to Louisville, Ky.; Capt. Zachary Taylor, Capt. L. V. J. Lopez to Fort Jay, N.Y., U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. (July 1, War D.)

Officers of M.C. assigned to Air Service and to Minesola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field, July 14, for a course of instruction at the medical research laboratory: Majors R. H. Hagood, Jr., P. De R. Moreno, L. E. Teft, Capt. R. B. Harding, B. H. Palmer, 1st Lieuts. P. H. Clarke, M. G. Healy, J. McAllister, I. C. Riggins and J. E. Stanton. (July 3, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Army general hospitals specified for duty: Major H. A. Johnson, No. 31, Carlisle, Pa.; Capt. H. B. Thomas, No. 41, Fox Hills, N.Y.; 1st Lieuts. S. S. Friedman, F. S. Wetherall and L. S. Kemp, No. 41, Fox Hills, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. T. J. Ryan, No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md. (July 3, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. C. D. Menefee to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 30; Capt. U. A. Stavion to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. A. M. C. Johnson to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; Capt. R. R. Knott to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 43; Capt. E. E. Lynch to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; Capt. C. S. Freedman to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital; Capt. W. R. Shoemaker to Colony, N.J., Hospital No. 3; Capt. W. P. Dickinson to Astoria, N.Y., 63d Inf.; Capt. J. R. Hunter to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Capt. A. B. Pavay to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 43; 1st Lieut. H. M. Goodyear to Colony, N.J., Hospital No. 3; 1st Lieut. A. R. Shirley to Fort Porter, N.Y., Hospital No. 4. (July 3, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to places specified for duty: First Lieut. H. C. Dorsey, Hospital No. 8, Otisville, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. S. Maislen, Hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn.; 1st Lieut. A. T. Mays, recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y. (July 3, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. T. B. Taylor to San Francisco, Calif., R.O.T.C., District No. 11; Col. W. R. Eastman to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; Lieut. Col. H. C. Gibner, upon the arrival of Col. W. R. Eastman, M.C., to Camp Lewis, Wash.; Lieut. Col. J. G. Ingold to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas; Lieut. Col. L. H. Hanson to duty as camp surgeon, relieving Lieut. Col. J. G. Ingold, M.C., Camp Bowie, Texas; Lieut. Col. A. D. Davis to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., as camp surgeon, relieving Lieut. Col. C. C. McCormack, M.C.; Lieut. Col. C. C. McCormack to C.G., Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Capt. C. C. Crosby to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; Capt. R. E. Byrnes to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (July 5, War D.)

Officers assigned to 9th Cavalry, effective Aug. 5, will proceed to Manila on the transport sailing Aug. 15 for duty: Capt. J. N. Marx, R. L. Hammond, W. P. Hayes, 1st Lieuts. R. A. Isker, M. S. Silver, R. S. Jett, E. E. W. Dunane and W. L. Barriger. (July 5, War D.)

Officers of M.C. honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, July 14, 1919: Col. J. Casper and R. Reynolds. (July 7, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. P. L. Jones to Commandant Army Medical School, Washington; Lieut. Col. T. E. Scott from A.E.F. in Siberia to Fort Bayard, N.M.; General Hospital; Lieut. Col. N. T. Kirk to Colony, N.J., Hospital No. 3; Lieut. Col. T. J. Leahy to Washington, D.C.; Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major P. M. Thomas to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital; Major W. J. Circe to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Major J. Goodwill to Hoboken, N.J.; Major A. D. S. McCoy to San Francisco, Calif., Letterman General Hospital; Major L. A. Clary to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston; Major C. E. Sisson to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Hospital No. 25; Major P. E. McNabb to Camp Bowie, Texas; Capt. W. O. S. Koobig to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Hospital No. 25. (July 8, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major E. J. Gordon to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Major G. H. Boyer to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby; Major H. C. Mallory to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; Capt. L. A. Petty to Admiral, Md. (July 7, War D.)

Major M. H. Darnall, M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 7, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Majors A. E. Worsham, D.C., to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty. (July 7, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Major R. McK. McDowell to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; Major S. W. Brown to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 26; 1st Lieut. C. C. Hogan to Port Leavenworth, Kas., Disciplinary Barracks. (July 8, War D.)

Major D. D. Cornell, D.C., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty. (July 1, War D.)

Capt. L. E. Davidson, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (July 5, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to G.C., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: Capts. R. E. Motley and J. B. Seay. (July 1, War D.)

First Lieut. C. Q. Kratz, D.C., to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

First Lieut. J. E. Sweeney, D.C., to Front Royal, Va., Front Royal remount depot, for temporary duty for one month, and

upon completion will return to his proper station. (July 1, War D.)

First Lieut. J. C. Mackin, D.C., to Colonie, N.Y., Hospital No. 3, for duty. (July 1, War D.)

Officers of D.C. by wire to C.G., Southern Dept., for duty: First Lieuts. N. E. Boylston and J. M. Tyler. (July 1, War D.)

First Lieut. J. N. Daniel, D.C., to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty. (July 2, War D.)

First Lieut. G. H. Flanders, D.C., to Washington, D.C., Takoma Park, D.C., for duty. (July 3, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. U. G. Donson, San. Corps., to Fort Douglas, Utah, Hospital No. 27, for duty. (July 5, War D.)

Capt. C. P. Clark, San. Corps., to Newport News, Va., for duty. (July 5, War D.)

Capt. E. P. O'Connell, V.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 5, War D.)

First Lieut. C. J. Lambert, V.C., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Crosby, V.C., to West Point, Ky., for duty as camp veterinarian. (July 3, War D.)

Capt. J. R. Stifter, V.C., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., as post veterinarian. (July 7, War D.)

Probational appointment in Reg. Army of 2d Lieut. A. C. Wight, V.C., is made permanent. (July 8, War D.)

Resignation by H. L. Sommer, V.C., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and 2d lieut. (Reg. Army) is accepted. (July 3, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San. Corps to duty as follows: Major J. L. Riley to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. L. Ransom to Newport News, Va.; Capt. J. Masters to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., Hospital No. 41; Capt. H. E. Springmann to Colonie, N.Y., Hospital No. 3, relieving 2d Lieut. B. C. Dickman, San. Corps, for discharge; Capt. M. R. McCann to Oteen, N.C., Hospital No. 19. (July 2, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty: Capt. A. Hepburn and 1st Lieut. H. I. Rice. (July 2, War D.)

First Lieut. A. Gerstenzang, San. Corps., to New Haven, Conn., General Hospital No. 16, for duty. (July 3, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. Bartow and Capt. C. P. Stone to Washington, D.C., to Surgeon General of the Army for temporary duty; Capt. G. W. Ramaker to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21. (July 8, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps to Newport News, Va., for duty: Major G. Hahn and 1st Lieut. J. V. Sweeney. (July 7, War D.)

Capt. J. B. Morgan, San. Corps., to Oteen, N.C., Hospital No. 19. (July 7, War D.)

Capt. H. H. Wylie, San. Corps., to Hampton, Va., Hospital No. 43, for duty. (July 7, War D.)

ENLISTED MEN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class S. S. McEntee, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Eldridge, P.I., and to his home. (July 2, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. W. J. Barden, Engrs., not later than July 15, 1919, to Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (July 5, War D.)

Col. C. R. Pettis, Engrs., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., July 20, 1919. (July 2, War D.)

Col. J. Millis, C.E., to Washington in connection with an investigation ordered by the Secretary of War. (July 3, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Cols. C. L. Hall and R. P. Howell to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, upon arrival of Col. L. Brown, to Portland, Ore.; Capt. W. S. Kilmer to Washington, D.C.; Capt. G. E. Miville is assigned to 9th Engrs., El Paso, Texas. (July 2, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Col. C. L. Hall to New London, Conn.; Lieut. Col. B. G. Chynoweth to Detroit, Mich.; Capt. A. R. Haynes to Hoboken, N.J. (July 8, War D.)

Major W. M. Wolfe, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., and thence to Chief of Engineers for the purpose of discharge. (July 7, War D.)

Major W. E. Church, C.E., on or before expiration of present leave, to Eastern Dept., Governors Island, N.Y., for discharge. (July 3, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Capt. J. Vawter and 1st Lieut. W. A. Peschau. (July 5, War D.)

Capt. A. R. Haynes, C.E., will, on or before expiration of present leave, report to the C.G., Camp Lewis, Wash., for discharge, on or before Aug. 6, 1919. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. E. Marburg, Jr., C.E., to Camp Meade, Md., to the overseas replacement depot. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. L. J. Caufield, C.E., to Philadelphia, Pa., thence to Harrisburg, Pa., thence to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty, and upon completion will return to Washington. (July 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. S. B. Davis, C.E., on or before expiration of present leave, to Camp Travis, Texas, for discharge, on or before July 31, 1919. (July 3, War D.)

Resignation by A. L. Rogers, Engrs., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (July 8, War D.)

Master Engr. (s.g.) F. Schoof, Hqrs. Detachment, 220th Engrs., placed upon retired list at Washington Barracks, D.C., and to home. (July 1, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Col. A. F. Casad, O.D., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southern Dept., as department O.O. (July 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. A. Wheeler, O.D., to Augusta, Ga., for duty. (July 7, War D.)

Officers of Ord. Dept. to duty as follows: Col. T. J. Smith to San Francisco, Calif.; Lieut. Col. J. Kirk to Port Clinton, Ohio, as C.O. of Erie Proving Ground, vice Capt. H. T. Clark, relieved; Major W. V. Randall to Charleston, S.C.; Capt. H. D. Rogers to Washington, D.C.; Capt. C. B. Lewis to Charleston, S.C.; 1st Lieut. R. Peters to Bridgeport, Conn.; 2d Lieut. G. Robertson to Port Clinton, Ohio; 2d Lieut. P. C. Rehmann to Washington, D.C. (July 2, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major T. McPhail to Aberdeen, Md.; Capt. H. R. De Wolf to Rock Island, Ill.; Capt. H. O. Andrew to Washington, D.C.; Capt. T. B. Austin to Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Capt. S. Williams to Aberdeen, Md.; Capt. T. W. Holmes to Columbus, Ga., as C.O. of 14th Ord. Dep't Co.; Capt. M. H. P. Hagans to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. J. O. Johnson to France as a member of the National Screw Thread Commission; 1st Lieut. W. E. Hill to Rock Island, Ill.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Durkee to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; 1st Lieut. G. J. Eyrick, Jr., to Fort Monroe, Va., C.A. Training Center. (July 3, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Cols. T. L. Coles and W. H. Tschappat detailed as members of the Joint Army and Navy Board for the purpose of considering specifications covering the manufacture of gun forgings; 1st Lieuts. M. Moore, E. B. Moore and J. A. Litzenberg to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., Artillery Brigade, C.A.C. (July 5, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. M. Fulton to Pig Point, Va., as C.O. of Pig Point general ordnance depot, relieving Capt. F. A. Sullivan; Lieut. Col. E. G. Peck to France for duty with the National Screw Thread Commission; Major H. S. Aurand is designated as C.O. of C.A. training center, Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. A. E. Gorrie to Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. G. Briggs to Chicago, Ill.; 2d Lieut. H. L. Luftman to Fort Hancock, N.J. (July 8, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. G. H. Beck, 29th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Shelby, Miss., and to home. (June 30, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. J. E. Frisby and W. E. Wright, S.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 2, War D.)

Officers of Sig. Corps to duty as follows: Major H. W. Hart to Charleston, S.C.; Major H. E. Strider to Caldwell, N.J.; Capt. S. J. Kennedy to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21; 1st Lieut. F. A. Appenfelder to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital. (July 3, War D.)

Officers of Sig. Corps to Fort Bliss, Texas, for radio duty in connection with the 11th Aero Squadron: Second Lieuts. J. H. Huxford and J. P. Kray. (July 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. E. Swartz, S.C., to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty. (July 7, War D.)

First Lieut. L. Davidson, Sig. Corps, to Fort Bliss, Texas, base hospital for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. R. J. Kennedy, San. Corps. (July 3, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, D.A.S.

Capt. B. W. George, A.S., to Houston, Texas, Army recruiting officer, Bins Building, for duty. (June 30, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: First Lieut. H. W. Isbell to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. G. W. McIntire to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 2d Lieut. K. B. Wolfe to Souther Field, Americus, Ga. (July 2, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: First Lieut. J. H. Sullivan to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. P. L. Coble to San Antonio, Texas; 2d Lieut. J. M. Rath to Camp Pike, Ark. (July 1, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Col. T. F. Dodd to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., and assume command; Major E. A. Lathrop to duty as C.O. of the Air Service Mechanics' School, St. Paul, Minn., relieving Major H. F. Wahre; 2d Lieut. L. W. Tracy to Camp Beauregard, La., for duty with the M.T.C.; 2d Lieut. J. C. Shively to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C. (July 3, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to stations indicated for duty: Capt. J. Doublin to San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lieuts. J. B. Jinks to Omaha, Neb. and J. B. Wilbur to Chicago, Ill.; 2d Lieuts. E. G. Sohn to Boston, Mass., B. W. Walker to Atlanta, Ga., and H. M. Skae to Newport News, Va. (July 3, War D.)

The following 2d lieuts., Air Ser., to Caldwell, N.J., for the purpose of participating in national rifle matches, and upon completion will return to proper station at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.: C. E. Crumrine and J. C. Hall. (July 3, War D.)

First Lieut. J. G. Fleming, A.S., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (July 5, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. Rubottom to San Francisco; Major J. H. Rudolph to Caldwell, N.J., for participating in national rifle matches; Capt. O. McCammon to Washington. (July 7, War D.)

Major A. D. Smith, A.S., to Letterman General Hospital, President of San Francisco, Calif., for treatment. (July 7, War D.)

Capt. C. H. Breunig, A.S., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (July 8, War D.)

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60,300 RECRUITS FOR ARMY SINCE MARCH.

The record for Army recruiting since authorization was granted last February tends to confirm the confidence of Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, who as early as April expressed their belief that 500,000 men could be recruited for the Army within a year. The recruiting machinery was not fully in operation until well toward the end of March, yet during that month 4,299 enlistments were recorded. April then set out to make pace at 20,743, but May put the figure up another thousand to 21,984, while June, ordinarily a quiet month when men are thinking of vacations and loafing, put on a few additional hundreds and made the total for the month 22,

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274. The total to July 1, therefore, was 69,300, an average of approximately 23,000 for months of full working days and with the recruiting organization fully in its stride. At the War Department there is confidence that an average of 30,000 for the remainder of the year could be maintained, but the present rate will be acceptable in view of the fact that the Army bill provides for an average for the fiscal year of 325,00 men.

PRESIDENT TO NAME COAST GUARD COMMANDANT.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was asked whether there had been a decision relative to the commodore commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard since the retirement on June 30 of Com. Comdt. Ellsworth P. Bertholf. The Secretary said he had conferred with Secretary of the Treasury Glass and that because of the proximity of the President's arrival from Europe no announcement could be made. The President, he said, would doubtless announce the nomination shortly after his return.

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RADICAL DEMOBILIZATION OF OFFICERS.

The most far-reaching demobilization order issued by the War Department, made necessary by the limited funds provided by the Army Appropriation Act, was sent out in the form of a night letter by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., on July 3. The letter, which was sent to all military commands in the United States, provides for the discharge of all emergency officers and the discharge of all Regular officers from their emergency rank on or before Sept. 30, 1919. The text of the communication is as follows:

Discharge from Emergency Commissions.

"Appropriations for the support of the Army make it necessary that immediate and energetic steps be taken by you to expedite reduction of commissioned personnel. By Sept. 30, 1919, it will be necessary that a peacetime strength of commissioned personnel as provided by the National Defense Act be reached and that officers of permanent establishment be returned to their regular grade. All officers holding only commissions for the emergency, including applicants for permanent appointment, will be discharged on or before that date. The commanding officers of all departments, ports of embarkation, chiefs of all staff corps and the commanding officers of all camps and military stations not under jurisdiction of any of the above will take immediate steps to readjust the duties of commissioned personnel under their jurisdiction and to cause discharge of officers holding only emergency commissions as rapidly as possible and in such manner that all will be discharged on or before Sept. 30, 1919."

This order is issued pursuant to the action taken by Congress providing funds only for commissioned and enlisted strength as authorized by the National Defense Act. The order apparently presupposes that demobilization of commissioned personnel will proceed in proportion with the demobilization of the troops in the field. As it is necessary for the Army to be reduced to 227,361 men by Oct. 1 in order to maintain the average of 325,000 appropriated for by Congress, it apparently is the intention of the War Department to have the commissioned personnel proportionate to the Army at that date. In view of the fact that the figure (as set by Congress inferentially) of 227,361 is approximately that of the National Defense Act, the language of the War Department communication specifies that "a peacetime strength of commissioned personnel as provided for by the National Defense Act" must be reached and that officers of the permanent establishment must be returned to their regular grade.

Effect of Proclamation of Peace.

As a matter of fact, temporary commissions held by Regular officers and temporary officers alike may necessarily all be vacated irrespective of the state of demobilization of the Army. If the precedent is followed so that the period of the emergency is, by proclamation of the President, declared terminated upon the exchange of treaty ratifications between the United States and the Central Powers, all emergency commissions and emergency ranks will be automatically vacated. The current conception that such commissions may be continued in force at the discretion of the President or the Secretary of War for a period of four months after the termination of the emergency is clearly in error. Even Secretary of War Baker, when asked concerning this point in the communication, said he was of the impression that so far as the tenure of these commissions was concerned the law provided for a possible four months after the emergency. The four months' term, however, applies merely to the length of time for which emergency enlisted men can be held in the U.S. Service. The law on this subject is found in a legislative rider to the Urgent Deficiency Appropriations Act approved June 15, 1917, which provides in Section 4:

"That the service of all persons selected by draft and all enlistments under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917,' shall be for the period of the war unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. Whenever said war shall cease by the conclusion of peace between the United States and its enemies in the present war, the President shall so declare by a public proclamation to that effect and within four months after the date of said proclamation, or as soon thereafter as it may be practicable to transport the forces without the United States to their home station, the provisions of said act insofar as they authorize compulsory service by the draft or otherwise shall cease to be of force and effect."

Aside from this piece of legislation there is no modification of the provisions of the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, commonly known as the Draft Act,

ferred to above, which has the effect of defining the "period of the emergency" for which temporary commissions are being held. It must, therefore, follow that once the proclamation by the President has been issued declaring the emergency to be at an end, the tenure of such commissions will be brought to a close. Section 9 of the Selective Service Act provides:

"That the appointments authorized and made as provided by the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs of Section 1 and by Section 8 of this act shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise."

The provisions of the paragraphs referred to by number are: Section 1, second paragraph, National Guard appointments; third, fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs, emergency and temporary appointments; seventh paragraph, Volunteer appointments; Section 8, the general officers for the emergency. The act further provides:

"Section 2—That all existing restrictions upon the detail, detachment and employment of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army are hereby suspended for the period of the present emergency."

Will Revert to Pre-War Army Organization.

The proclamation announcing the termination of the emergency will have another far-reaching effect on the Army. At the moment such proclamation is signed the organization of the military forces will no longer be maintained as at present under regulations issued by the War Department. It will revert to the provisions of the National Defense Act, which goes minutely into the organization of the combat units. The existing overseas, or divisional, organization is entirely extra-legal, being authorized under the Draft Act merely in accord with the blanket provisions giving the President power to create such tables of organization as demanded by the exigencies of the military situation. This authority also lapses with the termination of the emergency. It is therefore apparent that all Army organization which is not exempted by supplementary legislation will have to be changed to meet the requirements of the National Defense Act. The most striking difficulty under this reversion to a pre-war status would be the abandonment of the War Department's plan for building the new Army along divisional lines. It will be necessary for an Infantry regiment to be composed of three battalions of four companies each, the companies to be composed of 100 enlisted men, one second and one first lieutenant and a captain, an organization which is distinctly foreign to any present-day conception of a proper company. The rest of the Regular Service will be modeled accordingly, there being specific organization-tables prescribed in the law itself.

The supplementary legislation referred to above can be described as being of two classes. The first and best known is the Overman Act under which authority the present internal organization of the General Staff is effected. For the period of six months following the termination of the emergency, during which the Overman Act will continue to be operative, the Operations Division, the War Plans Division, the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division and the Military Intelligence Division, with their subsidiary organizations, will be able to function. That authority will lapse, however, within six months after the President's proclamation. The second piece of legislation affecting organization is that appended to the Army Appropriation Act for 1920, which has just been passed, authorizing the maintenance of various specialized departments: the Air Service, Chemical Warfare Service, Motor Transport Corps, Tank Corps and the Construction Division. This authority will continue through the entire fiscal year, up to July, 1920. Thus there are three distinct provisions governing organization changes. The first is that the entire Army organization, except that exempted by the two pieces of subsequent legislation, will be based upon the National Defense Act, and that as the various laws exempting certain departments and bureaus lapse these also will be affected by the same act. The second is that all the departments, agencies and corps set up by the authority of the Overman Act must be recast within a period of six months after reversion to pre-war conditions takes place, still excepting those which are further exempted by provisos of the present Appropriation Act. The third is that until June 30, 1920, certain departments enumerated above can still be maintained separately.

Shortage in Personnel Will Follow.

In spite of the fact that there are three distinct dates at which organization changes can be made, there is only one date at which personnel changes can be made. Unfortunately, it is the first of the three dates. In other words, after the reversion to the organization along the lines of the National Defense Act takes place, commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army will be allocated according to that act. This will leave very few officers and men to administer and operate those branches which will continue in operation for the six-month and twelve-month periods by virtue of special legislation. As an indication of this fact officers of the Infantry and Cavalry, the two largest branches of the combat service in point of numbers, are positive in their assertions that if the provisions of the National Defense Act are carried out with respect to Infantry and Cavalry organizations there will be no officers left over to assign to Aviation or to the Motor Transport Corps, or to an enlarged General Staff. The same condition is known to exist throughout the Army, as there were

only a sufficient number of officers allowed in the Act of June 3, 1916, to maintain the existing organizations. With the added departments it is out of the question to suppose that each of the existing corps can operate according to the law and still furnish any considerable number of officers to those newly created. It is obvious that either Congress must make further provision for personnel or modify the National Defense Act, or that the War Department will have to maintain its Air Service, its Chemical Warfare Service, its Motor Transport Corps, its Tank Corps, its Construction Division, and all the branches of the General Staff on paper alone.

DISCHARGE OF THE TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

Ambitions of many Army officers holding emergency commissions were shattered this week when the blanket order (noted on page 1576) directing the discharge of all temporary officers on or before Sept. 30 was published. War Department records of June 28 show that more than 24,000 officers have applied for commissions in the Regular Army, and that more than 15,000 of this number are still in the Service. These officers, who have been held in the various posts and stations until Congress should authorize the reorganization and enlargement of the permanent establishment, are now to be discharged from the Service in spite of their expressed desire to make the Army their profession. This is extremely unfortunate. In many branches requiring specialized training the large majority of the officers have been Reservists. Field Artillery, which had an unprecedented expansion during the course of the war, naturally absorbed a large number of capable temporary officers who were sent through the excellent School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill and who have been instructed and trained to a high point of excellence. The same is true of the flying section of the Air Service. Thousands upon thousands of pilots and observers of the Air Service came in from civil life, went through military and technical training at various ground schools and later were thoroughly instructed in flying, "stunting," gunnery, observation and everything needed by the skilful airman. These Reserve officers, many of whom became "aces" during the war, are all to be discharged from the Service. The result will be that a new reservoir of fliers must be created, the long process of training must be gone through, and the keen process of elimination that must be completed before the aviator is chosen must once more be installed and set in working order. The same conditions obtain throughout the entire military service. Officers of experience and ability in the Chemical Warfare Service, in the Motor Transport Corps, capable and intellectual officers who have served the Government well in the Military Intelligence Department, must all sever their connection with the Army.

By this order, the Army is being cut off from what has in the past been one of the most fruitful sources of supply of capable and efficient officers. It is only necessary to recall the supply of officers which was open to the Army at the close of the Spanish-American War. Many able soldiers in the Service at the present time came into the military profession at the conclusion of that war. It is indeed unfortunate that the War Department must shut itself off from this source following the present war. It is doubly unfortunate in view of the fact that the country's military policy is as yet unsettled. It is not at all unlikely that when Congress determines the question of the future organization of the Army it will be found that some of these Reserve and temporary officers are needed for the country's military organization, whatever it may be. In view of the fact that demobilization of emergency officers need not correspond with the demobilization of troops and that some vacancies in the Regular Service may be open to officers of this class it is to be hoped it may be found possible to modify the discharge order. It will be a detriment to our future military establishment if it is impossible to retain in the Service officers best qualified for permanent commissions or those whose services would be especially valuable if it is desirable at a later date to recall them from the Reserve. The remedy, however, lies with Congress, as it is impossible for the Army to retain officers for whose pay and upkeep Congress has not provided funds.

ARMY'S POLICY ON ACQUIRING REAL ESTATE.

The War Department, having given deep consideration to the provisions of Senate Amendment No. 92 to the Army Appropriation bill regarding the purchase of real estate, issued a statement on July 9 at the direction of Secretary Baker that only Camps Custer, Devens, Dix, Dodge, Gordon, Jackson, Lee, Meade, Pike, Sherman, Taylor, Travis and Upton come within exceptions under the bill and that proceedings to purchase land there may be continued. Construction heretofore authorized for permanent Army posts and for the Mexican border projects will also continue. Secretary Baker further directed that all construction work and the purchase of real estate for aviation fields and balloon fields or schools be immediately discontinued. Also that at all cantonments or camps further acquisition of real estate or construction is considered as unauthorized under the terms of the bill and will be immediately discontinued. Where condemnation proceedings have been instituted to acquire real estate the proceedings will be continued, says

the Secretary, until specific authority has been obtained in each case to discontinue action. This interpretation by Secretary Baker apparently serves notice that condemnation of a portion of the land for Camp Beuning, Ga., will go on.

VACANCIES IN U.S. ARMY OFFICER PERSONNEL.

Orders issued on July 8 by The Adjutant General's Office prescribe methods by which 600 vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army are to be filled. The Secretary of War has directed that the vacancies be filled by The Adjutant General by appointments in the following order: Emergency Medical officers now in the Service; members of the Medical Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, who served with credit as officers during the war, and former emergency Medical officers who served with credit during the war. Original appointments will be in the grade of first lieutenant. All applicants must be citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-two. Those considered satisfactory by The Adjutant General will be authorized to appear before examining boards to determine their mental, moral and physical fitness and professional qualifications. Applicants serving with the A.E.F. will file applications with the Commanding General, A.E.F., who will select candidates for examination. No provisions have been made by the War Department for the filling of vacancies in the line of the Regular Army. There are at the present time more than 600 such vacancies, 200 of which will be filled by the class of 1921, which after early graduation last November completed a post-graduate course at the U.S. Military Academy in June. For the 400 remaining vacancies, in the grade of first and second lieutenant, there are 10,483 applicants among the Class 3 officers. In view of the fact that all emergency officers, including those who have made application for permanent commission in the Army, have been ordered discharged on or before Sept. 30, 1919, it is expected that the War Department will be flooded with urgent requests for favorable consideration of these thousands of applications, unless further regulations are forthcoming. Under existing law, the National Defense Act, all original appointments in the line of the Regular Army must be made in the grade of second lieutenant, and, except in the case of the West Point graduates, appointments are provisional.

ASSIGNMENT TO PHILIPPINES IN DEMAND.

According to personnel officers of corps and departments at Washington there has grown up in the last few months a pressing demand among Army officers for assignment to the Philippine Islands. From the correspondence of officers making application for duty in the islands it appears that the high cost of living in the United States and even abroad is the primary reason for the desire of officers to go to the Philippines. Besides there is the prospect of remaining on station for at least two years in an environment where living cost is low, servants plentiful and at small cost. The prospect of return to permanent rank in the near future, it is pointed out, makes insular service attractive, especially the ten per cent increase in pay for foreign service. Applications for duty in the islands have in some cases been cabled from France, while many come from all parts of the United States, where officers frankly admit that they are hard put to make ends meet under the present abnormal conditions. Next to the Philippines, assignments to the Canal Zone and the Hawaiian Islands are most popular.

FEW STATE TROOPS FEDERALIZED.

Members of the New York Guard have thus far shown very little inclination to become federalized, despite the most urgent efforts of officers. The same can be said of the forces of most other states. Of the 22,308 officers and men comprising the State Guard of New York less than 2,000 have agreed to become federalized. When the provision attached to the Army Appropriation bill regarding one-year enlistments in the National Guard becomes a law it is expected that many men who have been honorably discharged from the Army of the United States or the Militia subsequent to April 6, 1917, will join the new State forces who will not now do so under the old long-term enlistments. The rider to the Army Appropriation bill which has passed Congress and has only been awaiting the President's signature to become a law was framed by the National Guard Association of New York. It amends Section 60 of the National Defense Act as to enlistments in the National Guard, and was published on page 1546 of our issue of July 5.

TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR F.A. OFFICERS.

On the request of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, Secretary of War Baker on July 9 approved a plan to send not more than eight officers of the Field Artillery, U.S.A., to civil institutions to take certain technical courses. General March has directed that the greatest care be taken in selecting these officers to develop the highest class of technical advisers, instructors and research specialists, and that the Chief of Field Artillery, Major Gen. William J. Snow, submit the names of the officers proposed for this assignment to the Personnel Branch of the General Staff.

THE ARMY SPECIALIZED CORPS.

In spite of the continuance by Congress of the Air Service, Motor Transport Corps, Tank Corps, Chemical Warfare Service and the Construction Division during the current fiscal year the War Department will not exempt these services from the blanket order issued July 3 ordering all emergency officers discharged on or before Sept. 30. Secretary of War Baker was asked on June 9 whether the War Department contemplated exempting the services continued by Congressional mandate from the provisions of the order. In reply he said it would be necessary to exempt certain departments which have to do with settling war contracts, but that was as far as exceptions would be made. The Secretary's attention was called to the fact that the order would deprive the Air Service of 85 per cent. of its flying officers, the Motor Transport Corps of 90 per cent. of its officers and the Chemical Warfare Service of all but two officers in this country. His reply was that he had not yet made a study of the degree to which the various services would suffer.

It was learned later that the Air Service had asked of the War Department a specific exemption from the terms of the order on account of the urgent need for certain officers who would be discharged immediately by department commanders without regard to the needs of the Service. Mr. Baker's statement that he had refused to exempt any of the specialized services was repeated at Air Service headquarters. One exception was made, however, in the case of the Air Service. Hereafter the determination as to what officers are to be declared surplus and to be discharged will rest with the Air Service rather than with the department commander. It was shown that Engineer officers had been discharged from several fields resulting directly in an increase in flying fatalities. It is the intention at headquarters to retain the most valuable Reserve officers as long as they are required by the exigencies of the Service so far as is consistent with the general policy of demobilization. After demobilization according to the order of July 3 is completed there will remain just 100 flying officers in the Air Service. At the present time there are 850 flying officers with temporary commissions who have not been reported surplus and 380 in addition who are still in the Service, but who have been reported surplus. There are approximately 1,200 more non-flying officers, including executive officers, engineers and officers engaged in experimental and research work.

The squadrons recently organized in Hawaii and the Philippines as a part of the regular defense program require approximately fifty flying officers, and of these only three, one in the Philippines and two in Hawaii, are of the Regular Army. The same condition exists along the border, where the Army is now building up service squadrons. According to Air Service officers it is expected to take three months to train these border squadrons properly, and by that time the last of the officers in the details will have to be discharged from the Service and their places will have to be taken by Regular Army officers, many of whom have been doing advanced work as squadron or group commanders or administrative work. In the meantime it will not be possible to train a single Army officer who is not at the present time a flier, in all the branches found to be necessary to make a good pilot. Air Service officers are studying the situation with a view to best disposing of the resources at hand, but they are frank in saying that the figures cannot be juggled in any manner so as to show that the immediate future holds any promise for constructive work in the Air Service.

The same state of affairs exists in the other specialized services, although not to so great a degree, inasmuch as it is not so difficult to train personnel in these other branches. The Motor Transport Corps has a total of sixty-three Regular Army officers and 546 temporary officers now on duty with the corps. This corps is faced with a peculiarly difficult problem in that its work is not diminished in proportion as the Army is decreased. There is a certain amount of equipment and stock that must be moved and handled regardless of the size of the Army. When all the temporary officers are released, Motor Transport Corps officers are confident that it will be necessary to transfer others from the line to carry on the work.

Although definite figures have not been obtained regarding the other three branches authorized by Congress, the same conditions hold true. If the number of commissioned personnel to be allotted to the various staff corps is determined by basing it on the minimum requirement of each service, it appears that officers would have to be drawn extensively from the line. With the shortage of officers, this would be difficult unless the Army is to consist of little but the specialized corps for the remainder of the fiscal year after demobilization is completed.

THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U.S.A., who has stood for several years at the head of the active list of Army chaplains, and who is now within two years of the date of his retirement from service on account of age, has drawn up a further recommendation as to the direction of the affairs of his corps under the proposed reorganization of our military forces. The objections to the creation of the office of Chaplain General or Chief Chaplain are condensed into the following counts:

The proposed office of Chief Chaplain is an unnecessary innovation. It is an encroachment of the church upon the state. It will give undue prominence to the church to which the incumbent happens to belong.

It is asserted openly, the memorandum states, that certain communions already have an undue proportion of chaplains in commission, and with the increase in the Army this proportion unless checked may be still further enlarged by those who have sufficient influence to gain a greater advantage; that certain bodies would never have one of their men selected as Chief Chaplain and they would chafe under a head exercising religious-military authority over them; or if their man were selected, representatives of more influential bodies would find a way to evade, ignore or set at naught authority so exercised. This might eventually produce such an unhappy situation as to cause the abolishment of Army chaplaincies altogether. No one man in the person of a Chief Chaplain of any communion can possibly understand such diversity of gifts and viewpoints as may be found among the American people.

Chaplain Bateman groups all our religious people under three grand divisions; and as a large board would certainly be impracticable he provides for one principal

for each of the divisions so suggested. The principal for the third and largest classification might with fairness have an assistant of some communion other than his own. Questions affecting chaplains generally would be considered in the committee of the whole. Such a board, committee or commission or whatever it might be styled could work in the most perfect harmony and goodwill. Without assuming to work out the details in advance, consideration of this plan is requested, he says, upon the grounds that it is a step in the right direction, while the idea of one Chief Chaplain is not in keeping with the genius of our government or the spirit of our people.

"At one point of vital importance all friends of religious and welfare work in the Army are in perfect accord," Chaplain Bateman concludes; "Army chaplains generally should have a better rating. They have earned it. According to their numbers they have acquitted themselves as creditably as any other class engaged in the world war. Some have been killed, some died of disease, others were wounded or gassed and many have been decorated for heroism or distinguished service."

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Twenty-five Millions for Air Service.

The amount provided for the Air Service of the Army in the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 5227, as finally accepted by the House and Senate, is \$25,000,000. When the first conference report was before the House June 30 there were four particular provisions that were objected to. The first was with reference to the pay of the Army. An objection was made to a reappropriation of \$100,000,000. The conferees were instructed to eliminate that provision. The second was with reference to the Air Service, and the conferees were instructed to reduce the amount of \$54,000,000 to the provision in the House bill, which was \$15,000,000. The third was with reference to a piece of property at the Walter Reed Hospital, which was to cost about \$350,000, and the fourth provision comprised a number of so-called special private bills that had been attached to the Appropriation bill by the Senate as amendments. As heretofore noted, the appropriations for pay were so reduced as to provide for an average Army of 325,000, and the reappropriation item of \$100,000,000 was stricken out in the second conference. The Air Service disagreement was compromised and the figure put at \$25,000,000, the same amount as appropriated in the Naval Appropriation bill for the aviation needs of the Navy. The appropriation for land at Walter Reed Hospital was retained in the bill, but the special private amendments noted below were all stricken out, on the general objection to placing private legislation in an appropriation measure. These provisions were all stricken out without prejudice and will no doubt receive consideration later in separate bills. The House accepted the measure as thus amended in second conference and it was agreed to in the Senate on July 1.

Items Eliminated in Conference.

The private measures placed in the bill by the Senate, all of which now have been eliminated from the bill as adopted, are these:

Appointment of H. W. Daley to second lieutenant on the retired list.

Restoring Capt. Daniel W. Hand to a certain position on the retired list of the Army.

Providing that Lieut. Frank Barber, British army, who lost the sight of both eyes by reason of a premature explosion while acting as instructor at Camp Wheeler, Ga., should receive a compensation as under the War Risk Insurance Act.

For payment of \$10,000 to Blanche Winters for loss of her husband, who was feloniously killed at Camp Funston while protecting funds of the Government.

Authorizing appointment of Leonard F. Mailack to position of captain on retired list.

To credit accounts of Major Gen. Jesse M. Carter, U.S.A., \$352.23.

Authorizing appointment of Capt. J. C. Garrett to take rank as if he had remained continuously in service.

Authorizing appointment of Col. Samuel R. Jones, U.S.A., retired, as a brigadier general on the retired list.

Senator Thomas Will Press Carter Claim.

In connection with the claim of Major General Carter, which had gone out of the bill in the first conference, Senator Thomas, speaking in the Senate on July 1 on the Senate amendments that had failed of adoption by the conferees, said:

"I feel impelled to refer to one of the Senate amendments which was unanimously accepted here, and which the House conferees declined to consider. It is a comparatively insignificant amendment, Mr. President, and yet one which affects a gallant soldier who can ill afford to remain, as he has remained for some years, deprived of a perfectly legitimate item of expenditure. The amendment to which I refer appropriated for Major Gen. Jesse M. Carter, of the U.S. Army, the sum of \$352.23—of course, I do not give the exact phraseology; but its substance was to provide a return to General Carter of this small sum of money for expenditures which it represented. I can state the facts to the Senate in the most concise way, perhaps, by reading a memorandum which I asked the general to supply me with some time ago. He says:

In 1912 I was ordered to proceed to Europe as member of a board of officers for the purpose of studying the organization, training and equipment of the cavalry of various states in Europe, and was appointed disbursing officer and quartermaster for the board, which was composed of myself and three other officers.

Before leaving I was supplied with \$1,000 from the fund "Contingencies of the Army, 1913," which fund, in the language of the appropriation act, was "to be expended under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War," "for all contingent expenses of the Army not otherwise provided for, and embracing all branches of the military service." I was instructed by the Secretary of War to expend this fund for the procurement of information, in payment for passports and visiting same, in tips to orderlies and horse holders, and in payment for entertainment of foreign officers in return for like courtesies extended by them. I limited expenditures of this sum to the items above named. I found that it was usual and customary and was expected that when orderlies and horse holders were detailed to attend the board at maneuvers or exercises a monetary remuneration should be made to the men so detailed. I ascertained in each case what the customary fee was and paid that and no more. I paid the State Department of the United States for passports for members of the board, and when it was necessary had these passports vised in Europe and paid the authorized fee therefor. We were entertained as guests of foreign officers a number of times and returned such entertainment at our own expense. On one occasion we entertained several officers of the French army at dinner in return for a like courtesy on their part, and I paid from the contingency fund the cost of the dinner for members of the board. To the best of my recollection, this amounted to approximately \$21.

The board was in Europe more than three months and visited Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, France and England, and made an exhaustive study of the subject which it was ordered to

study, and on its return submitted a report, accompanied by a system of drill regulations, which has revolutionized the training of cavalry in the United States.

I expended but \$352.23 of the \$1,000 "Contingencies of the Army" allotted to the board, and turned in the remainder to the U.S. Treasury. The note accompanying the estimate of the Quartermaster General, which states that the disallowance arose as a result of expenditures for transportation of excess baggage of officers, cab and carriage hire, tips and gratuities to hotel servants, etc., is in error, as an examination of my accounts in the office of the auditor for the War Department will show. No part of the funds allotted to me from "Contingencies of the Army" were expended for any of these purposes. No reimbursement to the members of the board for "tips and gratuities to hotel servants" was asked for and none was made.

I expended the amount (\$352.23) in the manner directed and for which the board had been sent to Europe.

"Mr. President, while the amount involved here is small, the circumstances show that this gallant officer has been subjected to a treatment that is both contemptible and dishonorable in an affair in which he acted under orders and saved money to the Government. He was detailed to go to Europe, was provided with a thousand dollars out of the contingent fund of the Army, and was directed to expend it in a certain way. He expended \$352.23 as instructed, returned the remainder to the United States treasury, and his account has been from that day to this disallowed upon a false statement of facts. Since that time Colonel Carter has been advanced until he now occupies the position of a major general in the U.S. Army. The department has declined, through the advice of its law officer, I presume, to allow this amount, and he has been relegated to the Court of Claims, which means that his great grandchildren will not live to see the amount refunded. The item was placed in the bill, the conferees of the House in their wisdom saw fit to reject it, and the General is not only deprived of his money, but labors under an imputation that he improperly expended it. Mr. President, I shall not, of course, interrupt the progress of this bill, but, if I live, shall offer this amendment to the next Army supply bill and, notwithstanding the comparatively small amount, I shall insist upon its allowance to the best of my ability."

SUNDAY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

In the Sundry Civil bill (H.R. 6176) agreed to by House and Senate on July 1 are the following items of interest to the Service:

For operations of the Coast Guard the bill appropriates \$6,749,000; for repairs to Coast Guard cutter \$300,000.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance receives for military and naval family allowance, \$48,000,000; for military and naval compensation, \$50,000,000; rent of quarters in Washington, \$10,000.

The heads of the several executive departments and other Government establishments are authorized and directed to submit to Congress not later than the first Monday in December, 1919, a statement showing for the fiscal year 1919 the activities of their respective departments or establishments pertaining to the public health, and the amounts expended on account of each of the said activities.

Unexpended balances of appropriation for 1919 for the Council of National Defense are reappropriated for 1920. Similar action is taken regarding the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board appropriated for on July 9, 1918.

The authorization of \$2,884,000,000 heretofore established for construction of ships, under the Emergency Shipping Fund, is reduced by \$120,000,000; \$356,000,000 is appropriated and unexpended balances are reappropriated. The cost-plus system of contract is forbidden, and the President is authorized to dispose of any material or plant acquired by the U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to turn over to the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers a sufficient number of ambulances and trucks from the surplus now on hand, to provide two of such ambulances and two of such trucks for each of the Branch Homes.

The Act of Oct. 6, 1917, regulating the manufacture and handling of explosives, is entirely rewritten. The Bureau of Mines is to issue licenses to manufacturers, vendors, purchasers, foremen, exporters, importers, analysts, inventors and investigators, etc., for the purchase, manufacture, possession, testing and disposal of explosives and ingredients.

The appropriation herein made for the enforcement of the immigration laws shall be available for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchist and similar classes," approved Oct. 10, 1918, and acts amendatory thereof. Any person of foreign birth who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war, after final examination and acceptance by the said military or naval authorities, and shall have been honorably discharged after such acceptance and service, shall have the benefits of the seventh subdivision of Section 4 of the Act of June 29, 1906, as amended, and shall not be required to pay any fee therefor; and this provision shall continue for the period of one year after all of the American troops are returned to the United States.

Action on the items relating to the United States Housing Corporation appropriates \$2,068,970, strikes out the authority, proposed by the Senate, for equipment of projects; inserts a paragraph, providing that no part of the appropriations remaining to the credit of the Housing Bureau shall be expended for the purposes for which appropriations are made in the bill; strikes out the authority proposed by the Senate, for transfer of property to other departments of the Government; provides for sale of the property as soon as it can be advantageously sold; and requires that the report covering sales shall include a report showing receipts from other authorized activities.

The Secretary of War is authorized to transfer any unused and surplus motor-propelled vehicles and motor equipment of any kind, payment for some to be made as provided herein, to any branch of government service having appropriations available for purchase of said vehicles and equipment. In case of transfers herein authorized a reasonable price not to exceed actual cost, and if same have been used, a reasonable price based upon length of usage, shall be determined upon and equivalent amount of each appropriation available for said purchase shall be covered into Treasury as miscellaneous receipt; appropriation in each case reduced accordingly. It shall be the duty of each official of Government having such purchases in charge to procure same from any such unused or surplus stock if possible. Hereafter no transfer of motor-propelled vehicles, and motor equipment, unless specifically authorized by law, shall be

made free of charge to any branch of Government service.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Payment of Navy Allotments.

Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., Navy Allotment Officer, inquired as to payment of certain allotments discontinued by the War Risk Bureau on July 1, 1918. An act of Feb. 28, 1919, authorized resumption of payment. The Comptroller decides that in those cases in which, since the date of the act, deductions have begun on account of allotments registered prior to that date, payments to the extent of the deductions are authorized. As the act carried no appropriation payment is authorized by it only to this extent. The allotments were those still registered, under a claim of "no dependents," but under which payments had been discontinued or under which deductions had ceased.

Navy Bonus Payment.

The Comptroller decides that an actual separation from the Service is necessary to entitle an enlisted man of the Navy to the \$60 bonus. Payment of the bonus is not authorized for those who extend their enlistments, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Aug. 22, 1912. That act provided that such men shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances as those regularly discharged and re-enlisted upon expiration of term of enlistment. The Comptroller decides, in reply to a question from the Secretary of the Navy, that this has no bearing upon the payment of the \$60 bonus provided by the Act of Feb. 24, 1919. The bonus is not contingent upon re-enlistment, but solely upon an actual separation from the Service.

Commutation of Quarters, Navy.

Lieut. William H. Phillips, U.S.N.R.F., appealed from a disallowance by the Auditor of claims for commutation of quarters for a period of thirteen days in November, 1917, while attached to U.S.S. Savannah, then at Puget Sound Navy Yard. Nominally the ship was in commission, but owing to repairs and changes there were not quarters on board for all officers attached. The Comptroller holds that the appellant was on sea duty, and therefore not entitled to commutation of quarters. He was entitled to have quarters provided for him in kind if not available aboard his ship, but was not entitled to hire quarters himself and then apply for commutation. So the claim is disallowed.

Retainer Pay, N.N.V.

Lieut. Marcy B. Darnell, U.S.N.R.F., appealed from a disallowance by the Auditor of claim for retainer pay as lieutenant, N.N.V., from Dec. 4, 1916, to March 4, 1917. Disallowance was on the ground that he had not met the requirements for attendance at twenty-four drills during the year. The Comptroller allows the claim, holding that while he had only attended thirteen drills, this was a pro rata number for the period of his service, and it was due to the action of the Government in ordering him to active service that he was unable to continue to attend the weekly drills of his division. He performed equivalent duties as commander of the 1st Division, 1st Battalion, Florida Naval Militia.

Contract at a Fixed Price

An increase in wages occurring after a contract has been made at a fixed price does not authorize additional payment on the contract, the Comptroller decides in answer to a question by the Secretary of the Navy. The contract was with the Mead-Morrison Co. for 1,000 four-inch gun mounts and 500 gun sights, which were urgently needed at the time.

Hire of an Automobile.

Col. A. H. Archer appealed from disallowance of \$6 for hire of an automobile in travel from St. Joe to St. Maries, Idaho, in August, 1917. The Auditor held that he could, and should, have traveled by train. He desired to be in time to attend a public hearing. The Comptroller upholds the disallowance, citing the train schedules to show that he could have caught a train at 4:51 a.m., and that if he did not do so it was for his own convenience.

Loss of an Officer's Horse.

The Comptroller upholds disallowance by the Auditor of claim by the late Brig. Gen. William T. Littlejohn, U.S.A., for reimbursement for loss of a horse that died of pneumonia. The horse was in special charge of a soldier during the absence of its owner. The Comptroller notes that the board of inquiry in the matter did not take testimony as to whether the death of the horse was the result of lack of proper care. In view of the lack of evidence it cannot be held that the case falls under the provision for replacement of private property lost, damaged or destroyed in the military service.

Navy Continuous Service Pay.

The Secretary of the Navy submitted to the Comptroller questions as to the status of an enlisted man transferred to the Naval Reserve Force from the Regular Navy after twenty years' service; who is discharged from the N.R.F. and re-enlists in the Regular Navy. The Comptroller decides that the man is not entitled to continuous service increase of pay, or to pay under G.O. 34. Service in the N.R.F. does not give right to Regular Navy continuous service pay, the Comptroller says, and as the man's former continuous service in the Navy was broken by his transfer to the N.R.F., he cannot retain credit for it in his later enlistment.

Trunk Lost at Training Camp.

Lieut. Robert L. Davison, 311th Inf., while a student at the R.O.T.C. Camp at Fort Myer, Va., in August, 1917, turned over a trunk to the camp janitor for delivery at the station and received a claim check, the tag of which was fastened to the trunk. He was told that the trunk would be sent to the station the next morning. The trunk was lost, apparently stolen, and a board decided that he was entitled to reimbursement for its value as lost in the military service. The Comptroller denies the claim, holding that the trunk was never in the custody of the camp quartermaster, so it is not necessary to consider whether, if it had been, its loss could have been recovered. It was in the custody of a civil employee of the Quartermaster Corps.

Retired Officer on Active Duty.

A retired officer of the Navy on active duty was relieved and ordered home, but authorized to delay for a period of four months on the way, and on arrival home to regard himself as relieved from active duty. The Comptroller was asked whether the officer was entitled to active pay during the four months period of delay. He decides that had the officer gone directly home he

would have been entitled to active pay for the time required for travel, but he is not entitled to such pay for the period of delay authorized. A retired officer, he says, when not assigned to active duty enjoys, as it were, a permanent leave status at a rate of pay fixed by law. When detached from active duty he reverts to this permanent leave status, and an order purporting to change this to the leave status of an officer on active duty is without effect to continue him in full active duty pay.

U.S. FLEET ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

The Office of Naval Operations, Navy Department, has finally completed the assignment of vessels comprising the new fleets and the corrected list of ships composing the four large divisions is announced as of July 1. The changes since the announcement of June 26 embrace a rearrangement among the smaller classes of vessels and the assignment of submarine chasers to operate from Kirkwall, England, with the North Sea mine sweeping detachment, also for assembling at Lisbon for the return to the United States. The important changes are the withdrawal of Division 3 of Cruiser Squadron 1, Atlantic Fleet, and of Division 4 of Cruiser Squadron 2, Pacific Fleet. The cruiser Pueblo is assigned as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, the cruiser Brooklyn acting as temporary flagship.

Secretary Daniels on July 9 announced that the Pacific Fleet will leave Hampton Roads on Saturday, July 19, and is expected to arrive on the west coast between August 5 and 10. It is possible, he said, a brief stop will be made at Panama.

The fleet organization as of July 1 is as follows:

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.

Fleet Flag: Pennsylvania.

Battleship Squadron Two.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle; Flag Pennsylvania.

Division 2: Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones; Flag Connecticut; Louisiana, New Hampshire and Kansas.

Division 4: Rear Admiral Thomas Washington; Flag Minnesota; South Carolina and Michigan.

Battleship Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle; Flag Pennsylvania.

Division 5: Flag Utah; Florida, Delaware and North Dakota.

Division 7: Admiral Henry B. Wilson; Flag Pennsylvania; Oklahoma, Nevada and Arizona.

Cruiser Squadron One.

Flag Huntington.

Division 1: Flag Huntington; Wheeling, Topeka and Castine.

Destroyer Squadron Three (Active).

Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett; Flagship Rochester.

Fleet One: Tender Dixie, Division 5: Caldwell, Craven, Gwin, Conner, Stockton and Manley. Division 6: Little, Kimberly, Sigourney, Gregory, Strongham and Dyer. Division 7: Colonna, Stevens, McKee, Robinson, Ringgold and McLean.

Fleet Two: Flagship Rochester, Tender Bridgeport (temporarily detached duty). Division Eight: Harding, Gridley, Fairfax, Taylor, Bell and Mahan. Division 9: Murray, Israel, Lucas, Maury, Lansdale and Stribling. Division 28: Belknap, McCook, McCall, Rodgers, Ingram and Bancroft.

Fleet Three: Flagship Rochester, Tender Panther (temporarily detached duty). Division 19: Breckenridge, Barney, Blakey, Biddle, Dupont and Berndsen. Division 20: Ellis, Cole, J. Fred Talbot, Hale, Crowninshield and Tillman. Division 22: Meredith, Bush, Cowell, Maddox, Boone and Kalk.

Destroyer Squadron One (Reserve).

Flagship Chester.

Fleet Seven: Tender —. Division 1: Cassin, Balch, Benham, Duncan, Downes, Aylwin and Parker. Division 2: Ericson, O'Brien, McDougal, Winslow, Cushing and Nicholson. Division 3: Wadsworth, Conyngham, Tucker, Wainwright, Porter and Cummings.

Fleet Eight: Flagship Chester, Tender —. Division 4: Davis, Allen, Shaw, Wilkes, Campion and Rowan. Division 25: Dahlgren, Goldsborough, Semmes, Satterlee, Mason and Graham. Division 26: Chandler, Southard, Hovey, Long, Broome and Alden.

Fleet Nine: Flagship Chester, Tender —. Division 27: Hatfield, Brooks, Gilmer, Fox, Kane and Humphreys. Division 24: Hopewell, Thomas, Haraden, Abbott, Bagley and Clemson. Division 36: Dickerson, Leary, Schenck, Herbert, 193 and 194.

Submarine Detachment, Atlantic.

Division 7: Tender Camden, S-4, S-5, S-6, S-7, S-8, S-9, S-10 and S-11. Division 12: Tender Rainbow, S-25, S-26, S-27, S-28 and S-29, Division 15: Tender Bushnell, AA-1, AA-2 and AA-3.

Mine Detachment, Atlantic.

Squadron One (Layers): Flag San Francisco, Shawmut. Squadron Two (Sweepers): Division 1: Auk, Curlew, Grebe, Osprey, Pigeon and Woodcock. Division 2: Chewink, Cormorant, Lark, Mallard, Quail and Swan.

Train, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral H. M. P. Huse; Flag Columbia.

Repair Ship: Prometheus. Hospital Ships: Solace, Mercy, Supply Ships: Bridge and Culgoa. Fuel Ships: Nereus, Mars, Nero, Caesar, Proteus, Arthusa, Maumoe, Fecas. Target Repair Ship: Lebanon. Tugs: Allegany, Sagamore, Patuxent, Patapsco, Lykens, Arapaho, Chemung, Wando, Potomac, Peacock, Warbler and Willett.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

Fleet Flag: New Mexico.

Battleship Squadron One.

Division One: Vice Admiral Clarence S. Williams; Flag Virginia; New Jersey and Rhode Island.

Division 2: Rear Admiral William R. Shoemaker; Flag Georgia; Nebraska and Vermont.

Cruiser Squadron Two.

Flag Seattle.

Division Two: Flag Seattle; Cleveland, Denver, Tacoma, Marquette, Machias and Vicksburg.

Destroyer Squadron Four (Active).

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley; Flagship Birmingham.

Fleet Four: Tender Melville. Division 10: Schley, Chapman, Mangold, Chew, Hazelwood and Williams. Division 11: Crane, Hart, Ingraham, Ludlow, Burns and Anthony. Division 12: Lamberton, Radford, Montgomery, Bremse, Gamble and Banning.

Fleet Five: Flagship Birmingham, Tender Prairie, Division 13: Buchanan, Philip, Upshur, Greer, Elliott and Aaron Ward. Division 14: Bathburne, Talbot, Dent, Dorsey, Roper and Waters. Division 15: Tarbell, Yarnall, Wickes, Evans, Lee and Woolsey.

Fleet Six: Flagship Birmingham, Tender Buffalo (temporarily detached duty). Division 16: Tattnall, Badger, Twigg, Babbitt, Delong and Jacob Jones. Division 17: Howard, Kilty, Kennison, Stanbury, Claxton and Hamilton. Division 18: Boggs, Ward, Palmer, Thatcher, Walker and Crosby.

Destroyer Squadron Two (Reserve).

Flagship Salem.

Fleet Seven: Tender Blackhawk (temporarily detached duty). Division 29: Waller, Aulick, Turner, Gillis, Dolphy and Mc-

Dermott; Division 30: Laub, McLanahan, Greene, Ballard and Shubrick. Division 31: Bailey, Thornton, Morris, Tingey, Swasey and Meade.

Fleet Eleven: Flagship Salem, Tender —. Division 23: Sproston, Rizal, McKenzie, Renshaw, O'Bannon and Hogan. Division 28: Sinclair, McCawley, Moody, 278, 279 and 280.

Fleet Twelve: Flagship Salem, Tender —. Division 25: Chauncey, Fuller, Percival, John Francis Burns, Farragut and Somers. Division 33: Stoddart, Remo, Farquhar, Thompson, Kennedy and Paul Hamilton. Division 34: William Jones, Woodbury, S. P. Lee, Nicholas, Young and Zellin.

Submarine Detachment, Pacific.

Division 11: Tender Savannah, S-1, S-12, S-18, S-20, S-21, S-22, S-23 and S-24. Division 16: Tender Beaver, S-31, S-32, S-33, S-34, S-35 and S-36.

Mine Detachment, Pacific.

Mine Squadron Three (Layers): Flat Baltimore, Aroostook, Partridge, Redwing, Sea Gull, Thrush and Whippoorwill. Division 4: Tanager, Lapwing, Tern, Bittern, Sandpiper and Vireo.

Tropic, Pacific Fleet.

Flag Minneapolis.

Repair Ship: Vestal. Hospital Ship: Comfort. Supply Ships: Rappahannock, Glacier and Celtic. Fuel Ships: Orion, Vulcan, Neptune, Brutus, Jupiter, Jason, Neches, Kanawha, Cuyahoga, Brasos. Target Repair Ship: Nanhan. Tugs: Iroquois, Ontario, Sonoma, Undaunted, Dreadnaught, Aspinet, Mohave, Sea Rover, Brant, Cardinal and Gannet. Radio Repair Ship: Saturn.

U.S. NAVAL FORCES, EUROPEAN WATERS.

Cruiser Detachment: Flag Pittsburgh, Galveston, Chattanooga, Des Moines, Sacramento, Olympia, Eagle No. 1, Eagle No. 2 and Eagle No. 3.

Destroyer Detachment: Badger, Barney, Belknap, Blakely, Crane, Dorsey, Evans, Greene, Gridley, Hazelwood, Israel, McCook, Upshur, Williams, Aaron Ward, Lee, Luce, May, McCalla, Ellis, Rogers.

Tender Detachment: Bridgeport, Hannibal, Leonidas, Buffalo, Panther and Black Hawk.

Salvage Detachment: Chesapeake, Manoa, Hattie and Utowana.

Tugs and Yachts: Anderton, Barneget, Cahill, City of Lewes, Concord, Conestoga, Criccieth, Dreadnaught, Hinton, Hubbard, McNeal, Penobscot, Undaunted, Goliah, Patapseo, Patuxent and Numa.

Mine Sweeping Detachment: Curlew, Osprey, Robin, Turkey, Swan, Kingfisher, Boblink, Swallow, Rail, Pelican, Eider, Teal, Heron, Oriole, Sanderling, Auk, Tanger, Lapwing, Avocet, Whippoorwill, Lark, Quail, Penguin, Chewink, Widgion, Woodcock, Sea Gull, Grebe, Flamingo, Thrush, Trawlers: Ashton, Blackbird, Buckley R, Buckley R, Burton, Caharty, Clark, Clay, Cochrane, Collins, Duffy, Dunkin, Darold, Fitzgerald, Graham J, Graham T, Hendrix, Johnson, Laundry and Caldwell.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Vice Admiral W. L. Rogers, Commander-in-Chief.

Squadron One: Division 1, Flag Pueblo (temporary) Flag Brooklyn, New Orleans and Albany. Division 2, Helena and Wilmington. Division Three: El Cano, Pampano, Villablos, Quirós, Palos, Samar and Monocacy. Auxiliaries: Ajax (assigned to Guam), Pescatagua, Abarenda and Pompey.

Naval Stations: Cavite, Olongapo, P.I., and Guam.

Station Ships: At Cavite: Mohican; Guam: Supply. Yard Craft: Wompatus and General Alava.

DETACHED SERVICE.

Santo Domingo: Peoria, May. St. Thomas: Vixen, Guanabana: Osceola. Pearl Harbor: Chicago (station ship), Bermuda, Tallahassee. Constantinople: Scorpion (station ship).

OUT OF COMMISSION OR TO BE SO PLACED.

Battleships: Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Oregon, Wisconsin, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa.

Cruisers: Cincinnati, Mobile.

Monitors: Monterey, Monadnock, Amphitrite, Ozark.

Gunboats: Dubuque, Elcano, Annapolis, Marietta, Anniston, Petrel, Yorktown, Pampanga, Quiros, Samar, Villablos, Don Juan De Austria, Isla De Luzon.

Destroyers: Bainbridge Barry, Dale, Decatur, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, McDonough, Paul Jones, Preble, Perry, Stewart, Truxton, Whipple, Worden, Smith, Lamson, Preston, Flusser, Reid, Paulding, Drayton, Roe, Terry, Perkins, Sterrett, McCall, Burrows, Farrington, Mayrant, Monaghan, Tripp, Walke, Ammen, Patterson, Fanning, Jervis, Henley, Beale, Jouett, Jenkins.

Minesweepers: Anderton, Barneget, Cahill, City of Lewes, Concord, Conestoga, Dreadnaught, Genesee, Goliah, Hinton, Hubbard, McNeal, Montauk, Nahant, Penobscot, Sea Rover, Undaunted, Utowana, Arctic.

Tenders: Alert.

Auxiliaries: Sterling. Naval Transports: Hancock.

Yachts: Aphrodite, Carola IV, Galatea, Harvard, Margaret, Nihama, Noma, Piqua, Rambler, Yankton, Despatch, Nokomis, Sialia, Arcturus, Bachie, Explorer, Forward, Isis, Surveyor, Venonah, Albatross, Fishhawk, Dorotha, Kwassind, Eagle, Remlik, Ranier, Christabel, Corona, Druid, Emeline, Wadene, Wanderer, Yacoma, Sybil, Niagara.

Tugs: General Alva.

IN RESERVE OR TO BE PLACED IN RESERVE.

Battleships: Maine, Missouri, Ohio.

Armored Cruisers (to be placed in Ordinary with ten per cent crew): Frederick, Montana, North Carolina, South Dakota, Charleston, St. Louis.

Monitors: Cheyenne, Tallahassee, Tonopah.

Gunboats: None.

Hospital Ship: Solace.

Submarines: A number to be named in supplementary lists.

(Note.—Also those destroyers assigned to Squadron One, Two, Three and Four from time to time pursuant to orders from the department, and in accordance with a policy to be promulgated.)

PRAISE FOR ADMIRAL GLEAVES.

Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commanding the Cruiser and Transport Force, whose headquarters are at Hoboken, N.J., has received a message from Secretary of the Navy Daniels in which he quotes a letter by Secretary of War Baker complimenting Admiral Gleaves for his efficient work. Mr. Baker said, in part:

"The operations of the transport fleet during the month of May have been so successful that I believe it appropriate at this time to extend to you and the Navy, particularly the officers and men directly connected with the operation of the cruiser and transport fleet, my hearty congratulations and appreciation of the War Department for the splendid service they have rendered, during our overseas operations.

"It is a source of great gratification to the War Department, and it must be to the Navy, to look back over the past year and a half and note the success of these operations and to summarize just what has been accomplished in the matter of transporting troops and supplies to France. I am sure that this successful operation is due more to the close co-operation and splendid team work which has existed between the two services than to any other one thing."

"I might mention by name a number of distinguished officers of the Navy who have been directly connected with this important work, but I much prefer to commend as a whole the efficient and loyal personnel of both the Army and Navy, whose steadfast and untiring efforts have made possible the great success of this unprecedented undertaking."

Secretary Daniels in his note to Admiral Gleaves, accompanying a copy of Secretary Baker's letter, said:

"The Navy Department concurs with the Secretary of War in his appreciation of the operation of the Transport Fleet, not only during the past month of May, but during the past year and a half as well."

NOTES OF THE NAVY.

Admiral Wilson Commands Combined Fleets.

Secretary Daniels announced on July 2 that for purely administrative reasons it had been arranged that whenever the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets are combined for any purpose, the officer in command of the Atlantic Fleet shall be in command of both fleets regardless of the question of seniority. Consequently, Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., who on June 30 succeeded Admiral Henry T. Mayo in command of the Atlantic Fleet, will have command also of the Pacific Fleet until the latter fleet starts on the trip through the Panama Canal for the Pacific coast under command of Admiral Hugh Rodman.

Pacific Fleet to Sail July 19.

The reorganized U.S. Pacific Fleet under Admiral Hugh Rodman will sail for the Pacific from Hampton Roads, Va., between eight and nine o'clock on the morning of July 19. The fleet is due at the Panama Canal July 25. After its trip through the canal the fleet will make for San Diego, and is due there August 7 or 8. Later it will go to California ports, including San Francisco, and then a part of it is to go to Hawaii. The above information was given out by the Navy Department on July 10.

Selection Board for Pay Officers, U.S.N.

A board to select pay officers of the U.S. Navy in the rank of lieutenant commander for temporary advancement to the next highest rank will meet at the Navy Department on July 15. The personnel of the board is as follows: Rear Admiral C. S. Williams, president; Capts. J. S. Carpenter, T. S. Jewett, T. H. Hicks and M. M. Ramsey; Lieut. C. C. Timmons, recorder.

Board to Select Medical Officers, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Med. Corps, U.S.N., heads a selection board which will meet July 15 at the Navy Department to select officers of the Medical Corps for advancement in rank. The board will select four permanent captains, seven permanent commanders, two temporary captains and three temporary commanders. Other members of the board are Rear Admirals Edward R. Stitt and George H. Barber, Capts. Leckinski W. Spratling and Charles E. Riggs, all Medical Corps, with Lieut. Comdr. Arthur C. Stanley, Med. Corps, as recorder.

Chaplain Corps, U.S.N.R.F.

The President on June 27 approved the recommendations of the selection board for the promotion of Lieut. Comdr. John J. Brokenshire and Edward B. Kniver, Chaplain Corps, U.S.N.R.F., to the rank of commander.

Additional Selections for Line of the Navy.

By direction of Secretary Daniels the Selection Board now convened to select officers of the line, U.S.N., will make recommendation for the promotion of three additional captains, one for permanent rear admiral, and two for temporary rear admirals. These are emergency promotions to fill possible vacancies which may occur.

To Promote Seventy-three Navy Officers.

The Board of Selection which will meet at the Navy Department in September will make recommendations for the promotion of seventy-three officers—twenty permanent and three temporary captains, and forty-six permanent and four temporary commanders.

Secretary Daniels's Trip to West Coast.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has planned to go to the Pacific Coast with the Pacific Fleet, which will sail from Hampton Roads on July 19. The Secretary advised the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs during the discussion of the Navy bill of his intention to visit the Pacific Coast for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the Navy's needs for new legislation. The dividing of the U.S. Fleet, he told the committee, would involve the enlargement of naval bases and yards on the Pacific, and in order to obtain accurate information as to what will be actually needed Mr. Daniels decided to take this trip. When asked on July 9 whether he would extend his visit to Honolulu and to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the site of the largest drydock in the world, the Secretary said his present plans would hardly carry him that far, but that the long trip would have to be arranged according to the amount of time he could spare. One feature of the trip to the Pacific which will be watched with interest is the passage of the big fleet through the Panama Canal. Mr. Daniels was asked by a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL whether there would be any attempt made to establish record time in putting the ships through the canal in view of the fact that this will be the largest number of vessels that has ever passed through in a single convoy. He replied that this was a matter that had not been considered by the Navy, but that he would take it up with Admiral Hugh Rodman. Mr. Daniels suggested, also, that the Navy ships might remain for a brief stay at Panama.

Rating of Enlisted Personnel, U.S.N.

Instructions were issued by the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, on June 26, authorizing commanding officers of ships and stations to rate men, other than those of the engineers' force, bandmasters and chief printers, ten per cent. in excess of the number allowed in the authorized complement of the ships and stations. Men of the engineers' force, other than chief water tenders and molders, are to be rated twenty-five per cent. in excess of the allowed complement. No man, however, will be given the rating of chief water tender, chief printer, molder, or bandmaster, without the approval of the Bureau of Navigation.

Designation of Firemen (O) in U.S. Navy.

A circular letter from the Bureau of Navigation issued on June 30 discloses that the Navy is in very urgent need of firemen, and in consequence the physical requirements of men assigned to oil-burning ships have been broadened in order to get men on the ships who are physically qualified for the lighter duty of handling boilers burning oil. For this purpose the present designation of firemen has been divided into two classes and men tending oil-burning boilers will be designated as firemen (O) hereafter. Commanding officers, particularly at training stations, have been urged to make every effort to obtain men from the seaman branch for firemen and firemen (O), in order that ship's cot planks may be filled.

Cap Device for Messmen Branch, U.S.N.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, on June 28 approved for issue a cap device for cooks and stewards, U.S.N., for the purpose of giving them a distinguishing mark indicating that they are in the naval service. Changes in Uniform Regulations will shortly be issued, covering the adoption of this cap device. Pending the issue of these changes the following description was issued to the Service: "The device shall be of metal, consisting of two thin parallel gilt bars with the letters U.S.N. in gilt, so arranged thereon that the top of the letters shall rest upon the upper bar, and the bottom of the letters and the periods shall rest upon the lower bar."

Shoe Fitting-Machine in U.S. Navy.

The Navy during the last month has supplied all ships and stations and the U.S. Naval Academy with an ingenious machine for fitting the proper size shoe to each man in the Service. The Army has been using the machine for more than a year, and officers of the Medical Corps declare that through the proper fitting of shoes sick report because of foot trouble has been reduced more than ninety per cent. The machine was invented by the head of a large shoe manufacturing concern and the patent assigned to the Government as a patriotic contribution.

Week's Report of Navy Enlistments.

While the Navy Department is nearly ready to announce plans for increasing enlistments by an intensive campaign, the weekly records of the Recruiting Bureau show the work of the four recruiting divisions about stationary. For the week ending July 3 there were 1,126 enlistments, a loss of forty-four as compared with the 1,170 reported the previous week. The figures by divisions were: Eastern, 576; Central, 226; Southern, 269; Western, 55.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Blue, U.S.N., to Retire.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, will shortly be placed on the retired list for disability incident to the service. A board, composed of Rear Admirals Hugo Osterhaus (retired), Harold P. Norton and James H. Oliver, Capts. Charles E. Riggs and James C. Pryor, which examined Admiral Blue at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., July 2, has recommended his retirement. The recommendation of the board has been approved by Secretary Daniels. Admiral Blue has been suffering from angina pectoris for several months and his physicians advise that to avoid serious consequences he must forego activity for a long time.

Rear Admiral Sims Decorated.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., who was awarded by the French government the rank and cross of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor for his services during the war, when he was in command of the U.S. Naval Forces in European waters, formally received the certificate of the rank and the decoration that accompanies it, at the Navy Department on July 10. Only two other American Navy officers, Admirals Henry T. Mayo and William B. Wilson, U.S.N., hold this rank in the Legion of Honor. Lieut. Comdr. James G. Ware, who commanded the U.S. destroyer *Truxtun* during the fight with the German submarine *U-56*, near Brest, was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Capt. E. L. Beach, U.S.N., Exonerated.

Capt. Edward L. Beach, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island, Calif., by action of Secretary Daniels will shortly be restored to his former standing in the list of captains. While Captain Beach was in command of the armored cruiser *Memphis*, formerly the Tennessee, that vessel was stranded on the rocks at Guantanamo, Cuba, by a tidal wave, not having sufficient steam up to put to sea. He was tried by court-martial and sentenced to a reduction of five years. Remission of the "unexpired portion of the sentence" has been approved by Secretary Daniels because of the services of Captain Beach during the war. He now stands No. 23 in the list of captains.

Discharging Yeomen (F) from the Navy.

Instructions issued from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Incident to the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill, provide that all yeomen (F) who do not desire to accept Civil Service appointments shall be released by July 15, or as soon thereafter as releases can be handled. Those accepting Civil Service appointments will be released on July 31 and their civil status will date from Aug. 1. Male Reservists performing duties ordinarily performed by civilians, and who do not volunteer for general service, will be released similarly to yeomen (F). Only those male Reservists who are actually performing clerical, drafting, technical, messenger or police duties will be transferred to the Civil Service.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

The men of the victorious 5th and 6th Regiments, U.S. Marine Corps, who returned from France for duty in connection with the Marine Corps rifle team, have been granted leave until July 20. These detachments, on reporting, will help train a regimental team of six men from each organization at the National Match course at Quantico, Va., and on Aug. 1 and 2 the two teams will compete to decide which shall be entered to represent the Marine Corps in the regimental team match to be held in August on the Caldwell, N.J., range. These men, who won the honors in the A.E.F. rifle competition at LeMans, France, arrived too late to be placed with the Marine Corps team which will compete in the National Match.

Major J. J. Dooley, U.S.M.C., who as head of the Machine Gun School at Utica, N.Y., instructed more than 4,000 men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in machine gun firing, has been ordered to inactive duty.

Retention of Officers, U.S.M.C.

A board composed of the following officers of the U.S.M.C. convened at Marine Corps headquarters on July 9 for the purpose of considering and recommending the temporary and Reserve officers whom it is desired to retain in the Service: Cols. John H. Russell, Robert H. Dunlap and William B. Lemly, Lieut. Col. Frank E. Evans, Majors A. M. Watson, F. D. Kilgore and William F. Bevan and Capt. Fielding S. Robinson, recorder.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Senior Capt. D. P. Foley, inspector, U.S.C.G., is acting commandant pending the appointment of a successor to Commodore Commandant E. P. Bertholf, retired. The Navy Department is now finding duty in the

transport service for officers of the Coast Guard. Capts. H. H. Wolf, H. B. West, D. F. X. Bowen and D. F. A. de Otte have been ordered to report to the Bureau of Navigation for assignment to overseas service.

VICTORY MEDAL FOR U.S. NAVY.

General Order No. 482, U.S. Navy Department, though dated June 30, 1919, was not made public until July 10. This order takes one important step toward abolishing the service chevron, for it provides that when the Victory ribbon is worn the gold chevron shall not be worn. The order follows:

G.O. 482, Navy Dept., June 30, 1919.

1. A war service medal to be known as a Victory medal will be awarded to all persons in the Naval Service who served on active duty between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.
2. A clasp with the duty inscribed thereon to be worn on the ribbon of the medal will be authorized for each person who performed any of the duties designated below. No one will be entitled to more than one clasp.
3. Transport. Regularly attached to a transport or cargo vessel for one voyage across the North Atlantic between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.
4. Escort. Same as (1) above.
5. Armed guard. Same as (1) above.
6. Grand Fleet. Regularly attached to any vessel forming part of the Grand Fleet between Dec. 9, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.
7. Patrol. For service on the high seas on such duty east of the 37th meridian and north of the Equator, between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean north of the Equator between May 25, 1918, and Nov. 11, 1918.
8. Submarine. Same as (5) above.
9. Destroyer. Same as (5) above.
10. Aviation. Same as (5) above.
11. Naval battery. For service on such duty from July 10, 1918, to Nov. 11, 1918.
12. Mine laying. For service on such duty from May 26, 1918, to Nov. 11, 1918.
13. Mine sweeping. For service on such duty from April 6, 1917, until mine sweeping is completed.
14. Salvage. For service on such duty from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918.
15. Atlantic Fleet. For service on such duty from May 25, 1918, to Nov. 11, 1918.
16. Overseas. For service on shore in allied or enemy countries of Europe from April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918.
17. A bronze star 3/16 of an inch in diameter will be placed on the service ribbon in lieu of clasp authorized. When any person has been commended as the result of the recommendation of the Board of Awards by the Secretary of the Navy for performance of duty not justifying the award of a medal of honor, a distinguished service medal or a Navy cross, he shall wear a silver star for each such citation instead of a bronze star.
18. The service chevrons will not be worn with the Victory medal or the service ribbon of the Victory medal.
19. Pending the procurement and issuance of the Victory medal, commanding officers may authorize persons under their command to obtain the service ribbon, the stars and the clasps if entitled to such.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

The Naval Appropriations Act for 1920 contains a provision changing the name of the Pay Corps of the Navy to Supply Corps. This is in line with the General Order issued in 1915 which changed the title of the pay officer of a ship to supply officer and of the general storekeeper and general storekeeper's department at a navy yard to supply officer and supply department, respectively. When the Pay Corps was established practically the only duty imposed upon its officers was the disbursement of money and, consequently, the title of the corps indicated exactly its duties. Gradually, however, new duties and responsibilities were added until to-day the work handled by the officers of the Supply Corps is very diversified, embracing several distinct specialties as follows:

Financial and monetary administration, general supply, transportation, contractual and purchasing, disbursing of money, commissary, cost accounting, military, general executive and administrative. An officer of the Supply Corps is also required to have some knowledge of legal matters. While the financial duties of an officer of the Supply Corps are of course most important, money is after all but one of the many kinds of supplies that he has to furnish and it is in fact the easiest to procure, handle and account for. The work of obtaining provisions and administering the commissary department in general is an equally important part of the professional duties of a supply officer as well as obtaining, issuing and accounting therefor, clothing and small stores for the enlisted men and the thousands of articles of ship's equipment and consumable supplies required.

The name Supply Corps, therefore, more adequately describes the duties performed by its members, and the change will be most welcome to those who have charge of supplying the Navy with everything it needs and who did so in such a notably efficient manner during the war with Germany.

REDUCTIONS IN GRADE, U.S.M.C.

Announcement was made at U.S. Marine Corps headquarters in Washington, July 10, of the following reductions in grade, effective on July 31, 1919:

Colonels to revert to lieutenant colonels on their return from France: D. P. Hall, C. H. Lyman, C. C. Carpenter, L. M. Little, F. M. Wise, R. M. Cutts, H. C. Davis, A. S. Williams, H. C. Snyder.

Lieutenant colonels to revert to majors on their return from France: P. E. Chamberlin, L. B. Purcell, B. W. Sibley, C. Campbell, A. J. O'Leary, W. L. Redles, F. A. Ramsey, W. E. Noa, J. A. Hughes, T. C. Turner, R. B. Sullivan, H. H. Kipp, E. B. Miller, C. T. Westcott and E. H. Ellis.

Majors to revert to captains: A. C. Deering and W. H. Davis. Those majors serving in France will revert to their permanent rank on their return to the United States. Such temporary majors as have not yet received permanent commissions as captains will be reappointed to that grade with precedence from date of their original temporary appointment as captain.

Capt. V. A. Barraco (No. 107 in list of first lieutenants) to H. W. Whitney, inclusive (No. 314 in the same list) to revert to first lieutenants by reappointment to that grade, with precedence from date of original temporary commission as first lieutenant. Those serving in France to revert on return to the United States.

First Lieuts. K. R. Berkey (No. 294 in list of second lieutenants) to E. M. Rees, inclusive (No. 594 in the

same list), to revert to second lieutenants by reappointment to that grade, with precedence as above.

As temporary promotions to the above grades were made by seniority, reductions are made in the same manner. It is stated that the Naval Appropriation Act necessitates these reductions. Four brigadier generals are also to be reduced to permanent rank by selection on the return of the 4th and 5th Marine brigades from France.

THE NAVY.

Other orders appear on pages 1588-90. For Victory Medal order see page 1580.

G.O. 469, May 5, 1919, Navy Dept.

Revokes G.O. 222, June 20, 1916, which is superseded by new instructions relative to Aviation Division of Cognizance, and which is published in G.O. 469.

NAMES OF DESTROYERS.

G.O. 475, May 15, 1919, Navy Dept.

The following destroyers under construction have been assigned names as indicated:

No. 198, Herndon; 199, Dallas; 235, Kane; 236, Humphreys; 237, McFarland; 259, Turner; 260, Gillis; 274, Meade; 275, Sinclair; 276, McCawley; 313, Zeilin; 316, Sloat; and 317, Wood.

No. 198 is named in memory of Commander William Lewis Herndon, U.S.N.

No. 199 is named in memory of Capt. Alexander J. Dallas, U.S.N.

No. 235 is named in memory of Surgeon Elisha Kent Kane, U.S.N.

No. 236 is named in memory of Naval Constructor Joshua Humphreys, commissioned naval constructor June 28, 1794.

No. 237 is named in memory of Seaman John McFarland, U.S.N. He had the station at the wheel in every engagement in which the Hartford participated and was commanded by his commanding officers.

No. 259 is named in memory of Capt. Daniel Turner, U.S.N. Commanded the Caledonian in the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

No. 260, in memory of Commodore John P. Gillis, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral J. H. Gillis, U.S.N.

No. 274 is named in memory of Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, U.S.N., and Brig. Gen. Robert L. Meade, U.S.M.C.

No. 275 is named in memory of Capt. Arthur Sinclair, U.S.N., who took part in many brilliant engagements of the War of 1812.

No. 276 is named in memory of Col. Charles Grymes McCawley, U.S.M.C.

No. 313 is named in memory of Brig. Gen. Jacob Zellin, U.S.M.C.

No. 316 is named in memory of Rear Admiral John Drake Sloat, U.S.N. Conspicuous gallantry in the engagement with H.B.M.S. Macedonian and her capture October 25, 1812.

No. 317, named in memory of Medical Director William Maxwell Wood, U.S.N., who took an active part in the Mexican War.

HAITIAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL.

G.O. 478, June 17, 1919, Navy Dept.

1. The U.S.S. Tennessee was in Haitian waters from Aug. 15 to 18, 1915, inclusive, and Aug. 31 to Sept. 8, 1915, inclusive. These dates are matters of record in the department. The Tennessee was inadvertently omitted from the list of vessels mentioned in G.O. 305, and G.O. 305 is accordingly modified.

RALPH EARLE, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NOTE.—G.O. 305 contains list of vessels, the personnel of which are entitled to medals for service in Haiti.

COMMENDATION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

G.O. 479, June 19, 1919, Navy Dept.

1. Persons in the Naval Service who have rendered distinguished or meritorious service not justifying the award of a Medal of Honor, a Distinguished Service Medal or a Navy Cross, may upon the recommendation of the Board of Awards be especially commended by the Secretary of the Navy. This special commendation shall be published to the service and made a part of the record of the person concerned.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

SENIORITY OF FLEET COMMANDERS.

G.O. 481, June 26, 1919, Navy Dept.

1. The department directs that, whenever the Atlantic Fleet falls in with either the Pacific Fleet or the Asiatic Fleet, or both of them, the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet shall exercise the functions of Commander-in-Chief of all United States Forces, irrespective of the actual rank of the officers who may at the time be detailed as Commanders-in-Chief of the respective fleets.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders of July 1-3 appear on pages 1588-90.

Orders Issued to Officers July 5, 1919.

Capt. R. R. Belknap to command U.S.S. Delaware; A. O. Baker to Hqrs., Paris, to U.S. via U.S.S. Mount Vernon.

Capt. (U.S.C.G.) L. J. Ker to U.S.S. Mallory as eng. off.

Comdr. R. W. Mathewson to navy yard, Philadelphia; E. Frederick to command U.S.S. Chicago; J. O. Fisher to aid on staff Admiral Wilson, Comdr.-in-Chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet and fleet eng. off., U.S. Atlantic; J. A. Rogers assigned Kirkwall; F. R. King assigned command U.S.S. Panther.

Comdr. (C.C.) J. A. Furie to aid on staff and fleet, Naval Constructor U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Coyle assigned Hqrs., London; J. W. Gates to U.S. via U.S.S. Mount Vernon; L. L. Lindley to U.S.S. Vermont as eng. off.; F. Morrison to U.S.S. Connecticut as eng. off.; F. L. Johnson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Howard and exec. off. when commissioned; O. O. Hagen to U.S. Naval Academy; G. M. Lowry to Bureau Nav., Navy Dept.; M. P. Refo to Newport News Div. Cruiser Transport Division; J. M. Ashby to U.S.S. Vermont.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) W. A. Bloedorn to N. T. Camp, Gulfport, Miss.; W. C. Espach to U.S.S. Seattle; A. E. Peck to U.S.S. Frederick.

Lieut. Comdr. (D.C.) H. T. Mayers to N.T.S. Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads.

Lieuts.: R. J. Jondeau to U.S.S. Denver; M. H. Spriggs to U.S.S. Davis; D. G. Lovell to U.S.S. Leviathan; C. L. Hayden to U.S.S. Olympia; C. F. Holteg to duty New Mexico; W. R. Ayerhart to duty Santa Fe; G. W. Dalton to duty Antelope; F. Keene to continue treatment Naval Hosp., Philadelphia; I. Nordstrom to Base 7.

Lieuts. (M.C.) G. W. Pug to U.S.S. Santa Paula; A. E. Man to det. duty Naval Hosp., New York, R.A.D.; E. G. Dickinson to Naval Hosp., Canacao, P.I.; L. H. Douglass to Marine Recruiting Station Baltimore; G. F. Brewster to duty R.S. at New York.

Lieut. (P.C.) A. F. Wayne to additional duty Naval Training Camp, Philadelphia.

Lieut. (Ch.C.) J. J. Brokenshire to duty Martha Washington.

Lieut. (O.C.) J. F. Gallaleo to 1st N.D.

Lieuts. (j.g.): O. J. Mattison to U.S.S. Favorite; P. M. Reading to duty Troy; E. B. Starr to command Submarine Chaser 275; C. E. Owens to command S.C. 278; L. M. Marshall to command U.S.S. E-2; V. C. Bixby to command S.C. 273.

Lieut. (j.g.) M.C. C. F. McQuahey, rev. of orders June 24, R.A.D.

Lieut. (j.g.) (P.C.) F. C. Burris to det. duty Naval Detention Training Camp, Deer Island, Mass., R.A.D.

Ensigns. S. E. Cunningham to duty aboard R.S. at New York; H. G. Walsh to duty aboard R.S. at New York; C. G. Robinson, rev. of orders June 30, R.A.D.

Ensigns. S. B. Lyons and H. S. Church, rev. of orders June 19, R.A.D.

Ensigns: S. H. McNair, rev. of orders June 18, to Busford; W. H. Goebel, rev. of orders June 18, R.A.D.

Ensigns: G. F. DeGrave to U.S.S. Intrepid and additional duty R.S. Mare Island (13th N.D.); L. F. Harris to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Chandler and on board as watch officer when commissioned; B. Allen to U.S.S. Waters; R. L. Eagle to S.C. 136, Santo Domingo; G. K. G. Reilly to S.C. 440; R. K. Madsen to command S.C. 276; R. Jackson to Staff Base 7 for further orders; H. T. Gower to trawler John Fitzgerald; M. W. Hodgeson to U.S.S. Westbridge.

Ensigns: L. A. Benn and F. A. Lyon to duty Dakotan.

Ensigns: G. Varini to duty Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads; A. H. Elward to duty Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads; Va.; T. D. Guinn to duty Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads; J. H. Gest to duty Naval Air Station, Hampton Roads; E. P. Welch to duty Naval Air Station, Cape May, N.J.; J. N. Larsen to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Ensigns: R. Fliegelman and W. E. Culver to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Ensign H. O. Woodworth to duty Agamemnon.

Ensigns: W. E. F. Appuhn and R. D. Root to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Ensign G. E. Leeds to duty Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.

Ensigns (P.C.): H. J. Kerke, rev. of orders June 25, R.A.D.; F. F. Miles, rev. of orders June 26, R.A.D.

Machs. G. B. Weigel and D. H. Allen to such duty as may be assigned on board the Lake Crescent.

Gunnars: J. H. Aigner to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-22; M. Koch to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-27 and on board when commissioned; C. A. McKelvey to U.S.S. Bridgeport.

Bian. A. Speaker to S.C. 329.

Orders Issued to Officers July 7, 1919.

Capt. A. Buchanan, det. command Flotilla No. 1, Squad. No. 1, Des. Force, to command Flotilla No. 1, Des. Squad. No. 3.

Comdr. H. T. Kays to U.S.S. Rochester as exec. off.

Comdr. (C.C.) E. C. Hammer to aid on staff and fleet naval const. Comdr.-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr.: P. N. L. Bellinger to duty Office Naval Operations (Avia.); E. F. Clement to command U.S.S. McKee; A. T. Bidwell to Bu. Steam Eng., Navy Dept.; L. B. Anderson to U.S.S. Florida as engineer officer; W. A. Carleton to duty.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.): J. D. Bobbitt to U.S.S. Mississippi; T. S. Wilson to U.S.S. Chicago.

Lieut. Comdr. (D.C.): L. Williams to U.S.S. New Mexico.

Lieut. Comdr. (P.C.): E. T. Hoopes to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., as accounting officer; H. Alkire to U.S.S. Arizona as supply officer.

Lieuts.: T. J. Bristol to U.S.S. New York; D. A. Canty to duty Katrina Luckenbach; W. E. Dobbins to duty S.N.A.R., New York; H. T. Daniels to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieuts. (M.C.): H. F. Leahin to Marine Recruiting Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. F. Clement to command U.S.S. McKee; A. T. Bidwell to Bu. Steam Eng., Navy Dept.; L. B. Anderson to U.S.S. Florida as engineer officer; W. A. Carleton to duty.

Lieuts. (D.C.): D. A. Doherty to duty Florida; H. F. Delmore to U.S.S. Dixie; A. H. Yando to U.S.S. Rhode Island.

Lieut. (P.C.): F. Scherberger to accounting off. Naval Oper. Base, N.T.S., Hampton Roads.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. H. DeGraw, C. S. Hoag ad C. A. Trask to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. T. Donegan to duty Prinz Frederick Wilhem; J. S. Dempster to duty Graf Waldersee; N. S. Duggan to duty Alert; J. S. Davis to duty Hoxhibit; A. Dybing to duty S.N.A.R., New York; J. M. Dickinson to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; G. G. Dargin to duty Lake Sunapee; J. Martin to duty Imperator; H. H. McNeill to duty Marica; C. L. Grove to duty R.S. at Philadelphia; H. F. Hall to duty General Gorgas; J. B. Anderson to duty Office of Naval Operations (Av.), Navy Dept.; H. R. Muller to duty Reserve.

Lieuts. (j.g.): P. J. Dunphy to duty navy yard, Boston; C. H. Formell to duty Mongolia; L. Brandy to Santa Olivia; W. F. Winnard to duty base dispensary destroyer detail quarters, San Francisco.

Lieut. (j.g.): P. W. Fitzpatrick to duty Kroonland.

Ensigns: M. M. Fallon to U.S.S. Maui; F. F. Martin to U.S.S. Rochester; J. R. Keiser to U.S.S. Rochester; G. S. Allen to U.S.S. Waters; G. W. Silsby, Jr. to S.C. No. 196; R. G. Berger to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Southard and as watch off. when commd.; W. C. Carling to conn. f.o. U.S.S. DeLong and as watch off. when commd.; A. B. Peden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Welles and on board when commd.; F. H. DeBergham to duty Veendijk; H. V. Perron to duty Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Roads; W. A. Haynes to D.S.N.O.T.S.

Ensigns: E. R. Vesie to duty Reserve Decommissioning Board, 1st Dist.; W. A. Merrill to duty Canadian Drifter 36; C. W. Farmer to command Canadian Trawler 37; H. N. Rooney to command Canadian Trawler 51; E. R. Griffin to command Canadian Trawler 51; J. A. Leyshay to duty Virginian; H. Dodd to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; O. G. Griffin to D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; L. Dunham to duty E. L. Doheny III; G. S. Cunningham to duty Santa Elias; A. J. Clay to duty Santa Olivia; W. Crofford to duty U.S.S. Winchester.

Ensigns: J. R. Haines inactive duty orders revoked; W. A. Hardy to duty Maui; M. J. Hanlon to duty Montpelier; A. Gray to duty Success; G. Penton to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; E. Eichstaedt to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; I. G. Down to Abarenda; S. Chisholm to duty Nanshan.

Ensigns (P.C.): R. J. Monteith to duty as disb. officer N.O.T.S., New York; J. M. Devine to U.S.S. Wyoming as ast. supply officer; C. Gingrich to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; W. H. Chesbrough to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; B. T. Egerton to R.S. at New York; D. S. Smith to duty section comdr., Boston.

Act. Chaplain I. C. Woodward died at Naval Hospital, Charleston, S.C., July 3, 1919.

Guns.: J. V. Cooper to Bu. Steam Eng., Navy Dept., in radio div.; F. S. Cobb to navy yard, New York; J. W. Breen to Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L.I.

Btsn. J. C. Hickert to 5th N.D.

Machs.: R. H. Barlow to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-10 and on board when commd.; A. L. Adams to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-23 and on board when commd.; D. B. Green to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-9 and on board when commd.; R. C. Duvall to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Chief Btsn. O. A. Carlson to duty R.S. at Philadelphia.

Btsn.: R. H. Marryman to 13th N.D. for release; C. H. Clark det. Newport, 3d N.D. for assignment.

Orders Issued to Officers July 8, 1919.

Capt.: E. W. Kellogg to duty in command U.S.S. Vermont; A. Crenshaw to command Flotilla No. 5, Des. Squad. No. 4, Pacific Fleet; W. K. Wortman to command Flotilla No. 4, Des. Squad. No. 4, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. G. A. Abele and C. D. Stearns assigned Hqrs., London.

Comdr.: W. L. Pryor to command U.S.S. Melville; L. J. Wallace to command U.S.S. Huron; E. C. S. Parker to command U.S.S. Wilkes; A. S. Hickey to command U.S.S. Maddox; W. H. Lee to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Burns and in command when commd.; E. Landis assigned Kirkwall; H. G. E. Wallace assigned Hqrs., London.

Comdr. (P.C.): H. E. Collins to Bu. Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.

Lieut. Comdr.: A. O. Lustig to duty in command Rijndam; A. W. Hayes additional duty as member of Joint Board of Review for the Demobilization of Troop Transports; A. T. Bidwell to duty with industrial manager navy yard, New York; R. W. Clark to U.S.S. Arkansas as gunnery off.; A. Y. Lamphier to Staff Base No. 7; C. H. T. B. Tidwell to duty as exec. off. Rijndam; C. E. Etzweiler to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.): C. C. Kress to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; L. H. Roddis to U.S.S. Vermont.

Lieuts.: J. E. Maher to command U.S.S. N-1; W. H. Snelling to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Clemson and on board when commd.; T. C. Slingluff to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Crowninshield and as exec. off. when commd.; T. B. Inglis to aid on staff and radio off. Vice Admiral Williams, comdr. Squad. No. 1, Div. No. 1, U.S. Pacific Fleet; G. A. Treadwell to Minneapolis; G. M. Weichelt to duty Nav. Rec. Sta., Milwaukee; R. F. Nourse to U.S. Stephen; M. W. Rudd to duty Nav. Rec. Sta., Kansas City, Mo.; I. Nordstrom to Kirkwall; E. Floegel to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; J. S. Farnsworth to Royal naval ship Malta in July.

Lieuts. (M.C.): J. A. Fountain to Naval Hosp., Puget Sound; E. K. Lee to Naval Hosp., New London, Conn.; M. S. Bender, 15th Reg. Marines, Santo Domingo, to Naval Hosp., Hampton Roads; E. J. Stein to N.T.S., Great Lakes, Ill.; R. C. Satterlee to 15th Reg. Marines, Santo Domingo, D.R.; H. H. Montgomery to Nav. Hosp., Washington, D.C.; C. A. Whitcomb to Naval Section Base, Boston.

Lieut. (D.C.): C. H. Webber to duty Nebraska.

Lieuts. (P.C.): J. M. Bregar to U.S. Naval Forces, Brent

(comdr. U.S. Naval Ps. in France); B. A. Morrow to w.o. E. W. Armstrong to Kirkwall.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. Clark to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; P. H. Davis to duty under public works officer, 5th Dist.; G. E. Gandy to duty Nav. Rec. Sta., Portland, Ore.; D. J. Coleman to duty Nav. Rec. Sta., Detroit; S. H. Allen to duty in command Canadian Drifter 31; G. H. Lane to duty Decommissioning Board, 1st N.D.; G. F. Menz assumed command of S.C. No. 207; E. M. Jeager to U.S.S. Hannibal for duty with sub-chaser returning to U.S.; T. Seligman to U.S.S. Panther; J. A. Clark to Sub-Chaser No. 208; P. A. Mills to duty Solnavis.

Lieuts. (j.g.): F. E. McDonnell to duty Nav. Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; H. F. Carlson orders June 19 R.A.D. revoked; C. J. Fox addl. duty as member of Joint Board of Review for the Demobilization of Troop Transports; G. A. Miller to U.S.S. Black Hawk, with addl. duty at Kirkwall.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. H. Francis to duty Culgoa; H. E. Martin to U.S.S. Carol; G. P. Carr to rept. force comdr.

Lieuts. (j.g.): D. L. Chamberlain to Base Hosp. No. 5; D. C. Emerson to report Admiral Halstead.

Ensigns: L. E. Gehres to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tingey and as watch off. when commd.; H. Crosby to 5th N.D.; H. A. G. Rose to command U.S.S.P. No. 683 (4th N.D.); D. C. Lunt to duty Nav. Air Station, Pensacola; E. H. Adler to duty 3d N.D.; J. D. Waring to duty Leviathan; B. K. Bare to duty Radnor; W. C. Herbert to duty Suquechanna; J. C. Dallas to trawler John Dunkin; C. E. Chamberlain to trawler John Collins; E. C. Bonnevier orders June 27 R.A.D. revoked.

Ensigns (P.C.): W. T. Ross to duty Dutch Ship Mission; J. W. Mason to duty R.S. at New York; W. F. Jones, 3d N.D., orders June 27 R.A.D. revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 3—Major J. M. Tildsay to U.S.S. Arizona.

Major J. P. Wilcox to U.S.S. Wyoming, duty as Div. Mar. Officer, Div. 6, and aids on Staff of Commander.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 9, 1919.

Fourth of July was one of the hottest Independence Days, heat and humidity combining to make the weather exceedingly sultry. At 9:30 o'clock, the Corps of Cadets met for the usual patriotic exercises, the oration by Cadet William W. Bessell, reading of the Declaration of Independence by Cadet Thomas A. Roberts, and singing. In the evening many guests were here for the hop, which lasted until one o'clock.

Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger and Miss Fiebeger spent the Fourth and week-end as guests of Mrs. Barker, Cliffdale Farm, Westchester County. Mrs. Charles E. Tracy entertained at dinner on Saturday at her home in Highland Falls for Mrs. MacArthur, General MacArthur, Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Baer. Colonel Baer has recently returned from duty overseas and he and Mrs. Baer were guests of Mrs. Tracy for a few days last week.

Col. and Mrs. Holt and Guy and Roger spent the Fourth and week-end with Colonel Holt's parents at Hartford. Col. and Mrs. Willcox left on Monday for Meenahra, N.Y., where they will spend a few weeks, going on to the seashore in August. Mrs. Sinkler has gone South for the summer; she expects to visit her family in Charleston for a part of the time.

Major and Mrs. Douglas T. Greene are being congratulated on the birth of a third son on July 4; the patriotic young man will be named Michael Joseph Lenihan Greene, in honor of his maternal grandfather, Brigadier General Lenihan. Mrs. McGlachlin has been spending a few days visiting at Governors Island. Mrs. Stuart and Miss Elsie Stuart had as guests at supper on Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Avery. Major Hibbs and Major Ingalls.

Major Hinne is occupying quarters No. 2, where Major A. B. Johnson formerly lived. Col. F. B. Watson has reported for duty and he and Mrs. Watson are living temporarily in the Bachelor Building. Major and Mrs. Wilde's guests for the Fourth and week-end were Miss Marshall and Miss Lohman, of Vicksburg, Miss. Lieut. Williston Palmer is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Carter for a few days.

Col. and Mrs. Haskin bade good-bye to the post on July 1, Colonel Haskin returning to civil life; they have gone to Lake Placid for the summer; Col. Frederick Reynolds, M.C., relieved Colonel Haskin. Miss Busby is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stanford, wife of Captain Stanford. Mrs. Storn, mother of Mrs. Walther, has returned to her home at Orange, N.J.

Col. George R. Goethals has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger for a few days. Mrs. Lenihan, wife of Brigadier General Lenihan is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Greene. Mrs. Walbach is at the hotel and will be in charge there during Mrs. Logan's absence in the Adirondacks during the summer. Mrs. Morrison is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall, at Stamford, Conn.

Colonel Thompson has reported for duty in the Department of Tactics. Colonel Bugge is improving after a severe illness of a week.

The Third Class of cadets has now gone to camp and also takes part in parade; new members of the class will report at the Academy on July 10. Moving pictures were shown at camp on Thursday and Friday evenings and in the gymnasium on Sunday evening.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 10, 1919.

Comdr. L. M. Atkins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Atkins are spending a few days here with Mrs. Atkins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nevett Steele. Lieutenant Colonel Cutts, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Cutts are visiting the Misses Feldmeyer, on Prince George street.

Comdr. John T. Bowers has been detached from the Naval Academy, and has been ordered to sea duty. Comdr. Henry K. Hewitt has been ordered to duty at the academy.

Lieut. Comdr. Earle P. Huff, Med. Corps, U.S.M., and Mrs. Huff left here on Monday for a motor trip to Chicago and points in Ohio. Surgeon Heiner will attend to Dr. Huff's medical duties while the latter is absent from the Naval Academy.

Prof. and Mrs. Ralph E. Root have gone to Atlantic City to spend a few days. Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson, wife of Professor Johnson, and daughter, accompanied by Prof. Woolsey Johnson, father-in-law of Mrs. Johnson, spent the Fourth at Ocean City, Md. Lieut. Comdr. Bolivar Meade, U.S.N., and Mrs. Meade are entertaining Mrs. Meade's daughter, Miss Helen Gillette.

Prof. H. L. Rice, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rice have left here for an extended trip to the Pacific coast. They will tour California and expect to be gone two months. Ensign Samuel Le Hache left here on Sunday to join his ship in New York.

Prof. and Mrs. Arturo Fernandez, who have been spending their honeymoon in Havana, have returned and opened their house here. Mrs. Charles S. McWhorter, wife of Commander McWhorter, has taken Commodore Craven's house here for the summer. Commander McWhorter has been ordered to sea. Capt. William H. Standley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Standley have rented the house of Commodore and Mrs. Griffin here. Captain Standley expects sea duty shortly.

Mrs. Daniels, mother of the Secretary of the Navy, visited the Naval Academy on Saturday. She with the wife of the Secretary, had been cruising in the Chesapeake for several days in the U.S.S. Syren. The Superintendent of the Naval Academy having been apprised of the visit, Admiral Scales and Mrs. Scales came down in an automobile to the Academy dock on a visit to Mrs. Daniels and party.

Lieut. Comdr. Samuel L. Graham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Graham have closed their residence here and have taken apartments at Club Cottage, Roland Park, Baltimore, after an annual custom. Lieutenant Commander Graham is in charge of the branch hydrographic office in the custom house, Baltimore.

Mrs. Duncan C. Walton, widow of Surgeon Walton, U.S.N., and her daughters, Miss Margaret and Miss Nancy Walton, left yesterday for Clermont, Champaign, Franklin County, Pa., where they will spend the summer. Miss Nancy will, however, shortly join Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy for a six weeks' camping trip in British Columbia.

Commander Howe, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howe have been spending a vacation at Atlantic City. Mrs. Howe is now visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Norris, in Baltimore County, Md. Commander Howe has returned to Annapolis. Lieutenant Commander Woolford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Woolford are visiting Mrs. Woolford's mother, Mrs. J. Edward Martin. Mrs. J. R. Morrison, wife of Commander Morrison, U.S.N., was hostess on Monday evening at a card party of six tables. Mrs. Frank W. Duryea, of New York, is the house guest of Mrs. Morrison. Lieut. Stanley C. Norton, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Montana, visited friends here on Monday.

The Y.W.C.A., who have recently opened a home here, invited the Fourth Class to their Association building on July 4. Several hundred of the new midshipmen accepted the courtesy extended and visited the Association.

The Calvert Naval Preparatory School, conducted by Mr. W. H. Kadesch, in "Action," a fine colonial mansion in Annapolis, will be removed in the fall to the large and commodious Monroe residence on Miller's Hill. Professor Kadesch has bought this property, with several surrounding lots. The growth of the school, but lately established, has made the removal to larger accommodations a necessity.

The new Fourth Class now numbers 640, and is said to be the largest number of midshipmen ever assembled in so short a time.

The Post Graduate School in Full Operation.

The Post Graduate School of the Navy, Capt. E. J. King, S.N., head, located at the marine quarters, Naval Academy, is now in active operation, with a faculty of four officers and six professors and a study body of forty-five present at the school and fourteen officer-students under its curriculum, pursuing their studies at other institutions.

Inclusive of the head of the school, the faculty consists of Comdr. E. A. Theobald, assistant in the general courses; Comdr. C. R. Hyatt, assistant in the engineering courses; Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Broshek, assistant in engineering subjects; Prof. W. D. Ennis and Prof. L. A. Doggett, electrical engineering; Prof. Ralph E. Root, mathematics; Prof. C. C. Bramble, assistant to Professor Root; Prof. G. P. Bolgiano,

assistant to Professor Doggett; Prof. C. A. Styer, assistant in electrical engineering.

The course consists of five branches. The summer term, which begins in June, will end the latter part of September and the second term will begin about Oct. 1, to conform with the opening of the academic year of the Naval Academy, and the third term will commence Feb. 1 and end with or about the academic year in early June. The staff of the school consists of its head, officers and its professors.

The school opens at 8:15 in the morning and closes at 4 p.m. The student officers have their residences in Annapolis. They have no imposed study hours, but are supposed to be at their books at night, preparing for the next day's course.

Four times a week the officers have physical exercise. There are no military drills, but large tennis courts are being made, a baseball field has been laid off, and shower baths are being built.

The courses are not limited to work at Annapolis, but when the student officers reach a certain point in their studies, suitable institutions, like Lehigh and Columbia Universities, are selected for them to complete the work laid out for them.

The school is located in a most admirable spot. The buildings occupied by it were formerly the quarters of the marine guard of the Naval Academy. They are two stories, with a large and lofty attic and wide and extended porches and fine apartments. There are besides three fine residences used as the quarters of the officers of the marine guard of the Naval Academy. The parade ground of the school comprises twenty-five acres of level land, and the new establishment is a close adjunct of the Naval Academy proper.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 8, 1919.

The Navy was well represented at the children's Monday evening dance at the Casino. Coming from the cottage colony among those specially noticed were Miss Emily Taussig, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Taussig; Master John Downes, son of Comdr. and Mrs. John Downes; Master Fairfax Leary, son of Conrad and Mrs. Fairfax Leary; Miss Gelm, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Gelm, and the Misses Nailer.

The ice cream party, with Mrs. Stone of Philadelphia hostess, for the children was intensely enjoyed by all the little ones.

The moving pictures at the Gardner home under the management of the Y.M.C.A. Community Center, has proved very popular with the summer visitors, as well as the soldiers, sailors and marines.

Mrs. McNamee has arrived at her cottage (the Old Green Farm) and will have as her guest during the summer her father, Rear Admiral Swinburne. Captain McNamee is still in France.

Recent Navy arrivals include: Capt. A. B. Cook and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Edward H. Olds, Mrs. George Crosby, who are registered at Maplewood; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Davis and Miss Davis at their cottage, "Bramble Hill"; Comdr. and Mrs. F. E. P. Uberroth, Comdr. and Mrs. Percy K. Robottom and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leavitt Logan, who have with them their daughter, Mrs. Adams.

Capt. and Mrs. T. W. MacDougall are located in the Hubbard villa. Captain and Mrs. Nelson H. Goss are registered at Allen cottage. Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Horne have leased the Schote cottage. Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Owens and Capt. and Mrs. Austin Kautz have arrived for the season. Col. and Mrs. L. H. Moses left last week for Portsmouth, N.H., navy yard. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bailey had as guests for the holidays their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Warner Bailey, of New York. Major Ross Harrison, U.S.A., left on Sunday evening with a large party of friends for New York.

The Fort Greble boat brought over a large party for the moving pictures on Tuesday evening at Gardner Home Hall.

Lieut. Bailey arrived by air on Sunday, creating a great stir when his machine gracefully came down as near the bathing beach as he could safely descend.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., July 8, 1919.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, department commander, awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to twelve Army officers and civilians on July 3. The persons decorated were Dr. Joseph A. Blake, of New York, surgeon-in-chief of the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 2 at Paris; Brig. Gen. George H. McManus, troop movement officer of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken; Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque for services in Q.M. Corps; Col. Thomas M. Robins, Engrs.; Col. Arthur E. Carter, Field Art.; Lieut. Col. Herbert W. Alden, Ord. Dept.; Lieut. Col. Nugent H. Slaughter, Radio Service; Lieut. Col. Harry E. Wilkins, V.C.; Major John T. Axton, Army chaplain; Major J. R. Culkin, Med. Corps, Camp Upton; W. H. Marshall for services in Ord. Dept., and Mrs. James S. Cushman, of New York, chairman of War Work Council of the Y.W.C.A. Mrs. Cushman was in charge of the Y.W.C.A. activities in France.

Lieut. R. Q. Whitten, assistant and adjutant, whose marriage was recently announced, is on twenty days' leave. Lieutenant Hancock is acting in his absence.

Miss Polly Dodds came down from West Point on July 5 and spent a week-end as guest of Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Mrs. Ewing E. Booth is to sail on July 13 on the U.S.S. Leviathan to join her husband in France. Brigadier General Booth is at present serving as chief of staff of S.O.S.

Fourth of July was observed by field day sports in the afternoon and a baseball game in the morning between the Fort Jay and 13th Infantry teams. The 15th Infantry is stationed at Camp Merritt and Upton and its team played too strong a game for Fort Jay, the score being 9 to 5, in favor of the 15th.

A company of the 22d arrived on July 2 from Greenwich Point, in command of Lieutenant Faison.

On Tuesday, July 9, Col. John C. F. Tillson commanded the troops detailed for the escort of the President from Twenty-third street Station en route to Carnegie Hall and thence to the Pennsylvania Station en route to Washington. The troops were two battalions of the 22d Infantry from Fort Jay and Hamilton, a battalion of marines and a large force of sailors.

The men of the 3d Battalion (Disciplinary) gave an entertainment on the evening of July 3 at the recreation hall, under direction of Miss Warren, of the Red Cross. The number of prisoners is the largest in the history of the military prison, nearly 1,300.

Our Fire Department.

The Fire Department as organized and conducted on Governors Island is a model of efficiency and it is claimed by those who are in a position to know that it is equal in all respects to that of any other Army post. Lieut. George B. Baxter, Q.M.C., fire marshal, is in command of the department, which is manned by thirty experienced firemen, all of whom have been in the Army and recently discharged, and ten fire inspectors who have served in the New York Fire Department. The department is housed in a large two-story modern fire house erected for this purpose. It is situated just south of the Castle and is conspicuous by reason of its lofty tower, which is used for hanging the hose, which thus is dried out better than in the city fire houses, where it is laid horizontally. The house has a concrete floor and on the first or main floor are the engines, trucks and apparatus, also a repair shop, mess hall, kitchen and supply rooms. On the second floor are the sleeping quarters for the men, with commodious bath rooms and Lieutenant Baxter's quarters and office.

The apparatus consists of one Seagrave triple combination pumping engine, two Brockway double combination trucks, two Howe-Ford pumping engines, one Studebaker service car and one fire marshal's car. The signal service consists of alarm boxes in every part of the island, equipped with telephone in direct connection with the fire house. In addition to this, the fire inspectors make regular tours of observation. The warehouses are equipped with automatic sprinklers, and fire walls of brick have been installed in every fourth warehouse. The pumping system of the island consists of four stations situated on the sea wall, the railroad ferry bridges, the post garage and the electric pumping station near the post office.

quartermaster's office. Their minimum capacity is 3,048 gallons per minute. The minimum pressure is 150 pounds.

The cost of the entire system's installation is in the neighborhood of \$100,000, the Seagrave engine alone being valued at \$14,000. The Quartermaster Department is constructing a new road between the Chapel and South Battery to obviate the dangerous turn in the lower road and it is estimated that the fire apparatus can now report at any point on Governors Island in less than two and one-half minutes. The record in clearing the fire house fully equipped from the moment of alarm, the men being dispersed throughout the building, is fifteen seconds.

Fire drill is held daily and still alarm tests are given with frequency. While this splendid system is necessitated by the enormous value of the stores in the warehouses, the garrison is also the gainer and now enjoys a protection it has never known.

COAST ARTILLERY R.O.T.C. FORT MONROE.

Coast Artillery Training Center,

Fort Monroe, Va., June 30, 1919.

Saturday, June 28, saw the arrival of forty-seven college men to attend the Coast Artillery R.O.T.C. to be held at Fort Monroe, Va. An elaborate program and course of instruction has been prepared. The camp will be under the supervision of the Commanding General of the Training Center and will have the following staff: Col. Eugene Reynold, C.A., Camp Commander; Lieut. Col. G. R. Turner, Majors E. S. Garrison and Freehand, C.A.; Lieuts. Hogan and Pichel, C.A.

Instructors: Cols. E. W. Putney, Abney Payne, F. M. Green, Harold DeF. Burdick, C.A.; Majors Harold F. Nichols, Glen P. Anderson, Kenneth S. Purdie, C.A.

Pending the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Turner, Lieut. Col. E. Kelly, C.A., has been acting as executive and has laid out a very complete and attractive course, including riding, swimming, athletics, trips of inspection to the shipyards, Langley Field, Naval Base, Camp Eustis, and to various battleships in the Roads.

The roster of the camp is as follows: Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Adams, Frederick W., Blower, Francis L., Brown, Douglas E., Clutter, George A., Colton, Henry S., Epstein, Edward M., Cook, Joseph F., Fargo, Glenn E., Hayden, Albert C., Homer, Thomas J., Howe, Paul C., Lloyd, Leon A., Mackinnon, Charles, McClelland, John M., Mesmith, James 2d, Povah, Albert E., Praetz, Edward F., Scarlett, John A., Thornton, Charles E., Tucker, Harold A., Vaupel, John J., Weisman, Myer, Wood, Albion E., and Cook, Joseph F. Jr. Vanderbilt University: Barbee, John M., Bostleman, Ernest, Burch, H. M., Coleman, Sam, Diamond, Harry, Cooke, J. L. Jr., Evans, D. G., Gibbs, W. M., Heinberg, C. H., Johnson, U. F. M., Murray, R. O., Parker, W. P.; Schwartz, M. F.; Van Ness, Edwin B., University of Kansas: Herron, Ronald E., McPherson, William L., Rose, George E., Sexton, William T., Butcher, Selden D., Husband, Wilfred L., McMurray, Arthur C., and Schanze, August E., University of Iowa: Rockwood, Alan C. Among the members of the camp are two former lieutenants of Infantry, Douglass E. Brown and Albert E. Povah, both from Massachusetts Tech.

Coast Art. R.O.T.C. Camp,

Fort Monroe, Va., July 8, 1919.

A trip of inspection to Langley Field on Saturday marked the closing of the first week's work at the R.O.T.C. camp here. Under the guidance of Major Frank D. Lockland, Field Commander, and two other expert aviators, the class of college men were shown all the various models of planes, their good points and their weaknesses. The importance of aviation to the Artillery was dwelt upon, with various tales about the value of the "eyes of the big guns," as shown by the Great War, told both by the aviators and the Artillery instructors. The students manifested great interest, and all agreed it had been a trip worth while. This visit was the first of the inspection trips scheduled for the camp. The shipyards at Newport News, Navy vessel in Hampton Roads, the big Naval Base at Norfolk, Va., and a trip to Camp Eustis, Va., are other treats in store for the students. The value of this feature of the course, both from an educational, practical and military standpoint, cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The first week's work has been marked by the enthusiasm and willing spirit displayed by the students, young men between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one. Even though a great many have had some previous military training, the instructors were greatly surprised at the excellency of the Infantry drill; it was discovered that during recreation hours many of the men were drilling themselves, on the beach and in barracks, under the guidance of their more trained comrades. The classes in riding are making great progress, although many had never before ridden a horse. If the same pace is kept up the class will turn out a set of horsemen who can hold their own with any veteran of the Cavalry. Equal interest has been displayed in calisthenics, swimming, nomenclature and care of rifle and pistol, battery administration, and other features of the work. Lieut. Col. Turner, the camp executive, and all the instructors are very well pleased with the condition in which the barracks are kept, the appearance of the men, and the whole attitude and spirit of the camp.

The work on the big guns is being looked forward to with great anticipation by the class, as they will study and drill on 155 men, G.P.F.'s, which did much hard and effective firing on the Western Front; on the celebrated 8-inch howitzers and on the big railroad guns, anti-aircraft "archies," and seacoast guns. Target practice with the big Artillery staff, as well as with machine guns, rifles and pistols, is eagerly awaited. The class are also to learn how to operate the tractors by which the big guns are maneuvered, and will make a familiar acquaintance with F.W.D. and Nash Quad trucks, Dodges and White reconnaissance cars in the course in motor transportation.

R.O.T.C. AT CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Hqrs. R.O.T.C. Infantry Camp,

Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1919.

The first Reserve Officers' Training Corps Infantry camp conducted for the 5th and 10th Districts opened at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., June 21, under command of Major Benjamin T. Simmons, Infantry. Six hundred students from the schools, colleges and universities of Kentucky, Alabama, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas reported for duty. Forty-five officers have been assigned for temporary duty with the unit.

The staff consists of the following officers: Major Benjamin T. Simmons, Inf., commanding; Lieut. Cols. Wilford Twyman, supply officer; Sydney Smith, Inf., executive officer; Majors DeForest W. Morton, Cav., adjutant; David O. Byars, senior instructor; Kenneth M. Halpine, Jefferson R. Davenport, asst. sen. instrs.; Frank S. Jordan, Joseph R. Buck, Inf., asst. dir. range prs.; Edward P. Noyes, C.A.C., inspector; Capts. Ralph Dickinson, retd., Inf., asst. sen. instr.; Walter E. Bulington, Inf., asst. supply officer; Griffis Halstead, Ord., moral officer; John W. Bender, unassigned, physical training; Stanley B. Borleki, Eng., asst. physical dir.; Eppes Brown, Jr., Inf., asst. supply officer; Daniel G. Morrisett, Cav., asst. dir. range pr.; M. F. Daubenbeyer, M.C., camp surgeon; Lieut. Elmer R. Gladstone, M.C., asst. camp surgeon; Coleman D. Garth, Inf., personnel adjutant.

The officers on duty with the camp are: Capt. Albert E. Barrs, Marvin B. Durrett, Oliver P. M. Squires, Benjamin J. Holt, Jr., Charles Steel, Alvord V. Ednie, William L. Barry, Robert B. Fenster, Irving McLeod, Inf.; Lt. Albert Schuler, Herbert S. Luke, Kenton N. Snyder, Lawrence C. Greenley, Ralph M. Fellows, George S. Pierce, Inf.; George S. Flanders, A.S.; Elmer E. Gladstone, M.C.

The work covered during the first week by the men taking the Senior Advance Course included musketry disciplinary close order drill, the school of the company, preliminary instruction for fangs practice, bayonet combat, ceremonies, elements of minor tactics, setting up exercises, boxing, group games and practice marches. The Junior and Senior Basic Course covered the following subjects: Infantry pack and field equipment, Infantry drill, to include school of soldier with arms, preliminary instruction range practice, bayonet combat, interior guard duty, hygiene and sanitation.

In order to secure the highest efficiency and co-ordination

throughout the R.O.T.C. the Committee on Education and Special Training is sending especially qualified officers to give lectures and hold conferences with the officers on duty at the camp throughout its duration. The camp has been visited by Lieut. Col. Follett Bradley and Major Ralph Mitchell, who held conferences on morale and physical training, followed by Prof. Joseph Peterson of the George Peabody College for Teachers on "Principles of Teaching," "Art of Lecturing," "Training Methods," etc.

Through the combined efforts of the Knights of Columbus, the War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board and the Y. M. C. A., ample amusement and recreation is being furnished the students. More attention is being given to games than was the case in training camps during the war, boxing contests and everything imaginable in the way of relaxation and interesting athletic diversions engage the attention of the men, great care being taken to prevent them from tiring of one thing. In this manner the interest of the men is centered in the activities of the camp. A Students' Athletic Council has been formed, under which the students of the camp are organizing teams for an inter-company league. From this league a camp team will be selected and sent to meet the camp and unit teams of various other nearby organizations. To further increase the morale of the unit, provision has been made for a student band and a glee club.

The remarkable health and spirit of the students is a matter of general comment. The students at Camp Taylor seem to be highly pleased with their surroundings judging from the favorable comments on various post cards sent to the home folks, and the following are some samples: "The R.O.T.C. is fine. We have honest to God officers and excellent quarters. Will write more when my arm gets well." "Dear Maw—I am too busy to write, but this is a fine camp, believe me." Still another appreciates the camp, but sadly recalls the fact that the government furnishes no pay for the men while taking the training. He writes: "Have good eats and good beds, but please remember no coin is put out here."

Probably the best picture of the camp and the work prescribed is to be gained from the following extract: "Some camp, some beds, some eats, and say, SOME work!"

R. O. T. C. CAMP AT THE PRESIDIO.

R.O.T.C. Infantry Camp,

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 27, 1919.

The R.O.T.C. Infantry Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco opened June 21, with an attendance of some five hundred cadets, representing about forty colleges and schools in which R. O. T. C. units are maintained. There is one company of students in the senior advanced course, four of the senior basic course and three of the junior course. Considering the present post-war conditions of readjustment in all lines, the attendance is considered large, and promises well for the success of these camps when conditions become more nearly normal.

The camp commander is Col. Pierce A. Murphy, Cav., with the following staff: Lieut. Col. A. C. Gilliom, Jr., executive officer; Major W. S. Barlow, retired, adjutant; Major L. K. Underhill, Inf., personal adjutant; Col. F. C. Baker, M.C., surgeon; Capt. M. P. Vestal, Inf., supply officer; Col. M. N. Falls, Inf., morale officer; Col. J. T. Nance, retired, senior instructor; Col. L. M. Kochler, retired, senior inspector; Col. C. H. Boice, Cav., camp inspector. In addition there are forty-five commissioned and about the same number of non-commissioned officers of the Army detailed to the camp for duties of instruction and administration.

Conferences of officers will be held throughout the camp for study of questions of methods of instruction and administration.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., July 5, 1919.

The 1st Battalion, four companies of college students in the senior basic course, have completed preliminary instruction in rifle practice, including gallery range course, and leave to-day for the Fort Barry range for a week's target course. The company of senior advanced students, and three companies of cadets in the junior basic course, will take their places on the range the following week. The camp at Fort Barry will be under the command of Col. Charles H. Boice, Cav. Major W. G. McLaughley, Inf., will be director of range practice, assisted by Major W. C. L. Tinker, Inf., and Capt. C. O. Heath, Phil. Scouts, retired; Major D. G. Richard, Inf., will be director of automatic rifle and pistol practice.

Major J. S. Wood, Gen. Staff, visited camp last week, representing the Committee on Education and Special Training. Col. W. O. Sweeney, who was with the intelligence section of G.H. of the A.E.F. and later chief of staff of the 28th Division, gave an interesting and instructive talk on July 3; a summary of the chief American offensives in the war.

The cadets celebrated the Fourth by a program of athletic events, a dance given in their honor by the ladies of the San Francisco War Camp Community Service at the Palace Hotel in the afternoon, and a show at the Presidio "Y" in the evening.

R. O. T. C. INFANTRY AT CAMP CUSTER.

Hqrs. R.O.T.C. Infantry Camp,
Camp Custer, Mich., July 2, 1919.

The R.O.T.C. Infantry Camp at Camp Custer, Mich., for the 6th and 7th Districts, comprising West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, was formally opened on June 21 to run until Aug. 2. The progress made during the first week should be a source of considerable gratification to all who would safeguard American democracy; for if all the summer camps are operated with the same degree of efficiency, there need be no fear about the future of American leadership. The administration and organization of the camp have been wisely planned. Health is safeguarded; the moral life carefully supervised; recreation provided for, and clean sports fostered.

The administrative staff consists of a competent group of officers. Many of them are veterans of previous wars as well as the European Expedition. Others have controlled large interests involving executive ability. The names of the officers in charge follow: Col. Edgar A. Fry, commanding; Lieut. Cols. A. W. Cleary, Charles F. Leonard, Wade H. Westmoreland, Homer G. Preston; Majors Paul Murray, H. P. Ward, Arthur J. Perry, Oscar Leland.

In order to provide the most competent instruction for the young men, much of the work is conducted on a departmental plan with specially selected officers to direct each department. The following special departments are in operation: Automatic Rifle Instruction, Major Harris M. Melasky; Range Practice, Capt. B. A. Ball; Bayonet Training, Capt. Philip Doddrige; Military Sketching, Capt. John L. Frazer; Physical training, Capt. James G. Driver.

There are six student companies, each consisting of about one hundred men. The Senior Advanced students constitute the 1st Co.; the Senior Basic students, 2d and 3d Cos.; Junior Students, 4th, 5th and 6th Cos. A study of the enrollment by types of schools reveals some very interesting information. Forty-two per cent of the students attending camp represent secondary schools. Of that percentage the public high schools have sent thirty-nine per cent. The honors go to the high schools of Indianapolis, which sent about one-third of the public high school contingent. Next are the high schools of Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit in the order named. For the public high school, the only purely American type of school, to respond so freely to the call of the nation is more than gratifying; it is at once a prophecy and an argument for a more generous support of military education in our public secondary schools.

The military schools, academies and institutes have furnished thirty-three per cent of the students. One would expect them to show considerable enthusiasm. The largest number of students from any one comes from Western Military Academy. Culver stands second, Kemper third, and Northwestern Military and Naval Academy fourth. The colleges and universities have furnished twenty-five per cent of the men. Nearly one-third of the contingent from higher schools comes from state universities. The U. of Illinois leads, but three private institutions hold second, third and fourth places: Milwaukee School of Engineering, St. Ignatius College, Chicago, Ill.; St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio, and Rose Polytechnic

Institute, Terre Haute, Ind. The representatives of all these schools are enthusiastic about the work.

Not only are there competent officers on the staff and at the head of the various special departments, but among their assistants are officers of wide experience and with records of excellent service. Among the other officers on duty are Majors J. S. Young, Jr., Frank B. McKenna, James R. Hill, Paul W. York, Homer E. DeHority, H. G. Ball, Ben W. Field, Lester Gehman, William R. Schmidt and Jesse E. Marshall.

The camp has been visited by three representatives of the War Department who have held special conferences for the officers. Colonel Palmer was the first. His discussions were centered around problems of administration, organization and academic relations. Following was Colonel Bradley, who held conferences on the functions of the Morale Branch of the General Staff, illuminating in that they tended to organize those isolated practices of all good leaders into a sound body of theory under the head of morale. Major Mitchell is to discuss physical training problems as they relate to the R.O.T.C.

Officers and men have faith in each other and pride themselves on the work that is being done. And yet initial success has not blinded them to the need of constant efforts toward improvement. This has become a concern of all, but certain phases of it have been assigned to the Department of Inspection, which is continually on the lookout for the health and comfort of these future leaders. No cadet under twenty-one is permitted to smoke; there is no keeping of late hours or promiscuous visiting of nearby towns; someone is on the field daily to observe how well the young men are standing up under the schedule. In this the inspector has the co-operation of the staff and the company officers. It is the aim of all concerned to secure to America a strong, virile leadership. It is believed that this cannot be done unless all co-operate to safeguard the health and morals of our boys while they are away from the home influences. And yet there is no coddling; no suppression. The Morale Officer has seen to it that the doors of the Y.M.C.A., the K. of C., and the Roosevelt Community House are opened to the young men. The towns are co-operating by furnishing wholesome and pleasant association at these centers. The Physical Director has provided facilities for baseball, volleyball and tennis; he encourages free play through group games; and he gives the boys a chance to swim in Eagle Lake about three times a week. The boy who leaves the Camp Custer R.O.T.C. this year will leave with the feeling that his summer has been well spent; he will leave confident of the fact that the fellow who stayed at home missed a grand opportunity to improve himself while doing his bit for the security of the nation and better fit himself for future citizenship.

KHAKI COLLEGE AT FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., June 30, 1919.

"To make three years in the Army attractive to men of the right type from eighteen to twenty-one, it is entirely clear that the three years must be filled with opportunities for self-improvement and lead to graduation with such training as will insure success in industry or occupation to the men who have deferred apprenticeship for service." So wrote Secretary of War Baker, in a recent article in the Saturday Evening Post. Nothing of this kind is now provided for in the program for training laid down by the War Department. As a suggestion of what might be accomplished, the Khaki College at Fort Sill has been organized. Strictly speaking, it is not a college at all, but an industrial training school available to all ambitious young soldiers of that post who have energy enough to spend their spare time at self-improvement.

The scope of the work outlined is to give the young men the kind of work they most needed. The men were grouped according to their needs, instructors provided and work commenced. It has been found that a wide range of subjects was called for, and can be taught successfully without interfering with military duties. The subjects range from elementary reading and writing to college work and from auto mechanics to motion picture operating.

The welfare organizations of the Army have throughout the war conducted what they called "building schools" in all the camps, which taught principally elementary subjects and in some instances a short course in French. J. E. Russell, for years a high school superintendent in New Mexico, and during the war engaged in educational work for the Y.M.C.A., formed the opinion that building schools were not as a rule effective. He has been for some time at Fort Sill, and with Chaplain McFadden, 14th Field Art., worked out a plan for a central school to be open to every soldier in the post. All the welfare bodies participated and gave enthusiastic support. It has been carried on under supervision of the Morale Officer, with sanction and co-operation of the commandant, Brig. Gen. D. H. Currie.

A Camp Board of Education has been appointed and the Morale Officer, Major Edward W. Austin, is chairman. The plan has been in operation for several months now and it is possible to get some intelligent idea of what can be accomplished.

The exodus of "duration of war" men made possible the assignment of a building for class room work. The various welfare bodies provide instructors and finance the work. J. J. Guthrie, camp secretary of the K. of C., was made treasurer; Jesse E. Russell, camp educational director of the Y, is secretary and general director, and the Jewish Welfare, Red Cross, American Library Association and Camp Board of Chaplains all became factors.

Up to this time the college work has been carried on principally as a night school, with classes in the afternoon, principally in typewriting, stenography and commercial subjects. The work, of necessity, has been of a temporary character, but results have been good. Courses include high school and preparatory subjects, grammar school, commercial school, languages and industrial training. Men about to finish their term of service leave the Army at least partially equipped to take up some trade or vocation.

The Army is composed of young men of all walks of life. Some have not had educational advantages; others left high school or college to enter the Army. Each has educational opportunity in the school here. About seventy-five per cent of the young men here come from the farms. For these the school has made available training in improved farm implements and motor drawn vehicles. Discussions, lectures and demonstrations have all had their place in the instruction. One department, under direction of Horace N. Roberts, camp musical and dramatic director of the Y, has given instruction in music, dramatic art, scenery, etc. A War Department order made it possible to obtain the use of government owned band instruments and a volunteer band will soon be able to furnish good band music; many will be used later in the reorganization of Army bands, now so sadly depleted by discharge. Chaplain B. G. Ford, 1st Field Art., has taken a lively interest and has been especially active in getting the required instruments. The two most popular subjects are the auto mechanics classes and study of motion picture machines. The use of the School of Fire motor repair shop was authorized. These classes are in charge of Hubert L. Sparks, the camp pastor of the Southern Baptist church, formerly the camp auto mechanic of the Y.M.C.A. The original enrollment in this class was seventy. The motion picture machine classes are conducted by Trevor Faulkner, camp movie expert of the Y, at Y Headquarters building. In both the auto mechanic and motion picture courses the soldier receives, gratis, a course of instruction which would no doubt cost him from \$50 to \$100. These courses, like the others in the college, are based on a period of twenty weeks instruction.

Although the work has been going on only a few months, recognition has been received from the heads of the Oklahoma State University at Norman. The courses are based upon those recognized by the educators of Oklahoma and because the men of the faculty are competent an arrangement has been made whereby the men who attend classes with regularity and attain grades may have credit for their work in the schools and colleges of Oklahoma, should they desire to continue their student work after leaving the Army. The high school department is in charge of Prof. J. M. Glass, M.A., formerly a teacher in the Fort Worth High School. W. T. Hayne, M.A., registrar of the college, was formerly registrar of the University of Mississippi and took an active part in the organization of the Y educational work at Camp Pike, Ark., and Jackson Barracks, New Orleans. The high school course includes Spanish, French, all branches of mathematics, English and rhetoric, history, American and English literature, commercial law, civics and political economy.

The grammar school is in charge of Edward T. Nye of the

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K. of C., an experienced teacher. Until his arrival work was in charge of I. J. Myers, camp librarian of the A.L.A. Dr. P. M. Payne, Y secretary, and formerly of Camp Cody, is in charge of elementary English and Spanish. The officers' French classes at Post Field and Fort Sill are in charge of E. L. Hawes and Pierre Danes. Classes for enlisted men at Post Field will be formed soon. Secretary Haynie is in charge of the commercial department, which has an enrollment of forty. Stenography and typewriting are in charge of W. E. Bilven and Leo Heisel. Mr. Heisel also has commercial law. Corp. F. G. Hobbs, Post Hospital, is an instructor in bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic.

Like all pioneer work, that done by the Khaki College has been attended with difficulties. Much more can be accomplished when the government officially recognizes the educational possibilities in the Army. It is hoped that that day is not far distant. If that is accomplished, and the object lesson at Fort Sill has been any help towards its reality, the men whose efforts made it possible will feel well repaid.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 29, 1919.

A most interesting ceremony of June 24 was the presentation to Col. George L. Byram of the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action on June 24, 1898, in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. The presentation was made by Col. Frank L. Graham, and was witnessed by the entire personnel of the garrison and by many friends from town. Governor Simon Bamberger and Gen. Richard W. Young were the first to offer congratulations to Colonel Byram. Colonel Graham made a brief and appropriate speech in presenting the medal, and the members of Colonel Byram's staff, together with all the soldiers of the war prison detail, stood at present arms during the ceremony. Later Col. and Mrs. Byram received their friends informally at their quarters, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Major John Earl Lewis, having come on from the East to be with her parents on the happy occasion. The rooms were decorated with a profusion of garden flowers and a number of the intimate friends of the hostess assisted in serving the guests. Another presentation took place the following day when Major Alfred McC. Robbins pinned the Distinguished Service Cross, for signal bravery in action with the 5th Regiment of Marines in France, on Sergt. George D. Hughes, son of County Commissioner William B. Hughes, of Salt Lake. The presentation was made in the presence of all the city and county officials.

A party of officers passing through who have been pleased to spend a part of their leave in Salt Lake consists of Col. Malcolm Young, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. George A. Guenkel and Capt. J. R. Johnson, M.C. After a leave in the West Colonel Young expects to go to Newport, R.I.

Lient. Ralph Bassett is home from his graduation from the U.S. Military Academy, and is spending his graduation leave with his parents. He was best man at the wedding of his brother, Paul Bassett, on June 24.

The death of Lieut. George C. Beck, of the Western Aircraft Company, has cast a gloom over all his friends and former associates in the Air Service. His death was due to an accident when his plane fell some 1,500 feet while doing a "stunt"—the first one attempted at the local field. Lieutenant Beck, who has been the chief pilot since the company was organized, was considered a very careful air man, and had taken many passengers up. The accident which caused his death occurred on June 20, and he died twenty-four hours later. He was buried with military services from his home in Ogden.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis V. Fitzgerald have arrived from Washington, D.C., and are spending a brief leave with relatives in Salt Lake. Captain Fitzgerald was formerly the draft executive officer for Utah, and prior to that time was secretary to the governor. He is now on General Crowder's staff. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Lang have been in Salt Lake for a short time, visiting Mrs. Lang's parents, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Wall. Captain Lang has recovered very satisfactorily from his wounds for which he was treated in the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco. From here they will go to Washington, D.C., where Captain Lang is to be stationed.

Mrs. Brodie, wife of Lieut. George W. Brodie, who has been at Camp Benning, Ga., since last fall, is expected in Salt Lake shortly, to be with her mother during the absence of Lieutenant Brodie, who has been ordered to France. Mrs. Brodie was Miss Adelaide Woodruff.

Another exodus of prisoners from the war prison camp was recorded last week when 130 prisoners who had been in confinement for two years were released for deportation. Among the prisoners released were Capt. Herman Elbo and Capt. H. Deineat, who were sent here from Alcatraz.

Lient. Joseph C. Odell, who received his certificate of graduation at West Point last fall and has been in the student officers' class there since, is home with his parents in Logan on graduation leave. He is to go to France immediately on his return East.

Mrs. McNiece, wife of Capt. Ronwick McNiece, and her sister, Miss Mary Storer, have gone East, the former to meet her husband, who will land in New York shortly from service overseas. Captain McNiece was one of the survivors of the Tropicana, and was rescued off the coast of Scotland. Miss Blanche Boyer has gone to Fort Leavenworth to spend some time with her twin sister, Mrs. Oscar A. Straub, and Major Straub, who were married in Salt Lake last year when the 20th Infantry was stationed at the post.

Lient. Clement S. Schramm, son of Dr. and Mrs. George Schramm, of Salt Lake, has arrived after service in the Orient, and is to be with the local recruiting office. Mrs. Lee and her

(Continued on page 1584)

EVERY INTELLIGENT SOLDIER OR SAILOR WHO WISHES TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH HIS PROFESSION AND WITH WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE MILITARY WORLD SHOULD READ THE

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Fort Douglas—Continued from page 1583.
son, John Marshall Lee, have been here with Judge and Mrs. John A. Marshall for some time.

Major Robert Campbell has arrived from the East and is with his family at the Cheeseman country home in the Cottonwoods. He will go later to Logan, where he is to be on the Agricultural College faculty as military instructor. Mrs. Hartle, wife of Lieut. Russell P. Hartle, who is now in France, has gone to Silver Lake in the mountains near here and is the guest for some time of Mrs. Horace D. Bowman and Mrs. Thomas Boise.

Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, of Logan, Utah, is home for a brief leave visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Maughan. He is now an instructor in the aviation school at Cooperstown, N.Y. He is wearing a Distinguished Service Cross presented for bravery in action.

Col. H. La T. Cavenaugh, recently back from France and wearing a decoration for bravery, is a visitor to Salt Lake, on the R.O.T.C. work for the summer. He is a brother of Col. William A. Cavenaugh, formerly stationed at the post with the 15th Infantry, and was himself born at Fort Douglas when his father, Col. H. G. Cavenaugh, was stationed there.

Ensign Morton B. Sterling of the class just graduated from Annapolis is home for a brief leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Sterling. He has been assigned to the battleship Idaho.

The recreational work being done by the Y.M.C.A. at Fort Douglas is to be discontinued from this time on, and the Red Cross, which has been doing much the same work, will continue the line of educational work started by the "Y" men. The American Library Association has so far been caring for the library, the work of the three organizations overlapping in some respects.

The grass fires which for a time threatened the frame buildings at the post last week have been subdued and are well under control, but the forest fires are still raging in the mountains back of the reservation, and until rain comes will not be entirely controlled.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 4, 1919.

Col. J. C. Johnston was host at dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. J. C. Minus and Col. and Mrs. Craven. Capt. John A. James arrived in the city Thursday from Park Field, where he has been stationed for a year. Mrs. James and baby will go to Chautauqua, where they will await the coming of Mrs. James' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Perry L. Lewis.

Lieut. Emmet De Montel of Waco, is visiting Mrs. De Montel at the home of Mrs. De Montel's mother, Mrs. John H. James. Mrs. Lance Caldwell left for her home in Glasgow, Ky., Thursday, after having been at Fort Sam Houston with her husband, Lieutenant Caldwell.

Mrs. J. L. Bullis, Miss Lydia, Octavia and Anita Bullis will leave next week for La Jolla, Calif., where they will stay until the first of November. Major and Mrs. J. C. Minus and two children will be members of the party also for the trip to the West coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Byrne entertained with a dinner dance in honor of Col. and Mrs. Irving Carr. Mrs. Phil Jackson entertained a large number of friends at luncheon at the Country Club. Mrs. J. A. Bulkeley and Miss Mary Aubrey entertained with a buffet luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. Herbert S. Clarkson and Mrs. Phil Jackson. Mrs. Rudolph Groves entertained with a bridge tea Wednesday, honoring Mrs. Clarkson and Mrs. Jackson.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter Grothans returned Thursday from Camp Bowie, Fort Worth. Mrs. B. H. Trevor, wife of Colonel Trevor, returned from New York. Colonel Trevor is expected home soon from overseas. Lieut. Roy M. Hare left Friday for Hoboken and sail for France. Mrs. Hare will go to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Shiner.

Major Richard F. Burgess and daughter, Miss Jane Rust Burgess, of El Paso, arrived Saturday, guests of Major Burgess' mother, Mrs. W. H. Burgess.

Miss Marie Schuchard entertained at luncheon at the Country Club, honoring Mrs. Falkner Heard. Mrs. R. S. Dilworth and daughter, Miss Annabel Dilworth, of Gonzales, are guests of Col. and Mrs. G. D. Cross.

Mrs. Winchester Kelso and her daughter, Mrs. Herbert S. Clarkson, and little grandson will leave Thursday for Chau-

tauqua, where they have taken a cottage for the summer. Major W. M. Cravens is here on a visit to his father, Col. R. K. Cravens.

Capt. and Mrs. Alan Dunlop are guests at the Menger Hotel. Captain Dunlop served with the Canadian army during the war. Major Gen. and Mrs. James H. MacRae and daughters, Miss Dorothy MacRae and Miss Mildred MacRae, are now located in quarters No. 200, Cavalry post.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Falkner Heard arrived in the city Monday and during their stay here are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Max Krueger, on Howard street. Col. and Mrs. Heard will also spend some time with Mrs. Heard's parents at their summer home near Boerne.

Col. and Mrs. David McCarthy entertained at dinner on the St. Anthony roof last week, the guests including Col. and Mrs. Cresc. Mr. and Mrs. Nat Washer, Mrs. John L. Bullis, Miss Gertrude McCarthy and Lieut. Larkin Glazebrook.

Col. and Mrs. Robert S. Offey and daughter, Miss Josephine Offey, are located at Infantry Post. Colonel Offey is the zone financier officer and formerly was in command of the 163d Infantry, A.E.F. Mrs. Offey has been living in Charlottesville, Va., and Miss Offey has been attending Stuart Hall at Staunton, Va.

Mr. F. M. Ripley and her sister, Miss Mollie Nelson, left Saturday for New Orleans, where they will meet Mrs. Ripley's son, Capt. Roy Ripley, who is returning from overseas.

Miss Alice Porter entertained at luncheon for thirty at the Country Club Saturday, in honor of Mrs. Phil Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Kelly entertained at the Japanese Tea Garden yesterday for Col. and Mrs. Daniel E. McCarthy, Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Tarbutton, Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Maclyn Arbuckle, Mrs. Branham and Wallace Branham, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rote entertained with a buffet supper Wednesday evening in honor of the officers of 25th Infantry recently returned from overseas.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

COMAN.—Born at San Francisco, Calif., June 26, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman, U.S.N., a son, Robert McMeans Coman.

GREENE.—Born at West Point, N.Y., July 4, 1919, to the wife of Major Douglass T. Greene, U.S.A., a son, Michael Joseph Lenihan Greene, grandson of Brig. Gen. M. J. Lenihan, U.S.A., and Col. L. D. Greene, U.S.A.

HEARD.—Born at New York city July 11, 1919, to the wife of Major Jack W. Heard, U.S.N., a son, John Wilkinson Heard, 2d.

HERMANN.—Born at New York city, June 23, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Ernest E. Herrmann, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Jean Herrmann.

PEABODY.—Born at Riverside, Calif., June 30, 1919, to the wife of Major George H. Peabody, Air Service, U.S.A., a son, George Hume Peabody, jr.

RICHARDSON.—Born at Annapolis, Md., July 4, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Richardson, a son, William Augustus Richardson, jr.

SEAMAN.—Born at Hampton, Va., July 7, 1919, to the wife of Major Evan C. Seaman, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son, Evan Clyde Seaman.

STAMBAUGH.—Born recently to the wife of Lieut. Elmer H. Stambaugh, formerly 43d Infantry, U.S.A., a son, Elmer H. Stambaugh, jr.

WOODWARD.—Born at Montclair, N.J., July 4, 1919, to the wife of Major W. R. Woodward, Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Hunter Woodward.

MARRIED.

BARNES-RISK.—At Wellesley, Mass., June 10, 1919, Lieut. Elmer E. Barnes, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Risk.

BUBB-MYERS.—At Berkeley, Calif., June 19, 1919, Capt. B. Bubb, 17th Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Laura Jane Myers.

BUCHALTER-LOWINSON.—At New York city, July 4, 1919, Lieut. Benjamin Buchalter, U.S.N., and Miss Adele Lowinson.

CADWALLADER-ROBBINS.—At San Antonio, Texas, June 26, 1919, Lieut. Aldes Cadwallader, U.S.A., and Miss Gladys Robbins.

CARRUTHERS-GRANDIN.—At Washington, D.C., July 11, 1919, Lieut. John F. B. Carruthers, Chaplain U.S.N., and Miss Mabel Grandin.

CONNELL-DABNEY.—At Long Beach, Calif., June 23, 1919, Capt. Leslie Leonard Connell, 24th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Frances Dabney.

DILLON-TIMBERLAKE.—At Staunton, Va., June 18, 1919, Capt. Lee S. Dillon, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Nannie Fauntroy Timberlake.

JONES-SCHROEDER.—At Leavenworth, Kas., July 5, 1919, Major William John Jones, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Evangeline Louise Schroeder.

KELLEY-THOMAS.—At Annapolis, Md., July 5, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Herndon B. Kelley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Evelyn Martin Thomas, widow of Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Thomas, U.S.N.

LEWIS-DEAN.—At Portsmouth, Va., June 28, 1919, Capt. Parry Weaver Lewis, U.S.A., and Miss Isabelle Katsurah Dean.

MCLANE-BAILEY.—At Oakmont, Pa., June 23, 1919, Lieut. Col. John Traylor McLane, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Bailey.

MITCHELL-COMLY.—At Tuxedo, N.Y., June 23, 1919, Mr. John Murray Mitchell and Miss Lanier Comly, granddaughter of the late Major Clifton Comly, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

NELSON-GRANT.—At Omaha, Nebr., June 2, 1919, Mr. Oliver Evans Nelson and Miss Mary Grant, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. A. Grant, U.S.A.

NOYES-SPENCER.—At Washington, D.C., July 5, 1919, Comdr. Leigh Noyes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sue Webb Spencer.

O'CONOR-BOICE.—Second Lieut. Michael F. O'Conor, U.S.A., and Miss Hazel I. Boice.

SAUNDERS-ROLLIS.—At Milton, Mass., June 21, 1919, Major Oswald H. Saunders, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Rollis.

TILLOTSON-WALTZ.—At San Antonio, Texas, June 26, 1919, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Tillotson, U.S.A., and Miss Hilda Waltz.

TODD-FERGUSON.—At Olathe, Kas., June 28, 1919, Capt. Neely Todd, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Nanette Ferguson.

WOOD-HAGLE.—At Kansas City, Mo., June 28, 1919, Capt. Sterling A. Wood, jr., U.S.A., and Miss Letha Hagle.

DIED.

BROWN.—Died at Baltimore, Md., June 29, 1919, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Brown, chaplain, U.S.A.

DICRAN.—Died at Morro Field, Mich., July 3, 1919, Lieut. S. H. Dicran, Air Service, U.S.A.

DODGE.—Died at New Rochelle, N.Y., June 26, 1919, Katharine Taylor Dodge, widow of Capt. Charles Dodge, 24th U.S. Inf.

GRISARD.—Died, Major John S. Grisard, U.S.A., retired, as announced by the A.G.O., under date of July 7, 1919.

MCAUTHUR.—Died at Lockport, N.Y., Mrs. McArthur, mother of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George S. Grimes, U.S.A., grandmother of Mrs. Fleming, Cols. G. M. and W. M. Grimes, U.S.A., and great grandmother of Natalie Tompkins.

MURPHY.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., May 27, 1919, Mrs. L. H. Murphy, mother of Major T. R. Murphy, Inf., U.S.A.

MURTAGH.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., July 5, 1919, Col. John A. Murtagh, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

RAWLES.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., July 1, 1919, Brig. Gen. Jacob B. Rawles, U.S.A., retired.

RODMAN.—Died at Lakeport, Calif., June 18, 1919, Thomas Jackson Rodman, son of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and brother of Mrs. William P. Butler and Mrs. James Cooper Ayres.

SCHULZE.—Died at Montabaur, Germany, June 28, 1919, Capt. Walter H. Schulze, Cav., U.S.A.

SHAW.—Died at Washington, D.C., July 3, 1919, Mrs. Alice

Whitman Shaw, wife of Col. Henry Alden Shaw, Med. Corps, U.S.A., mother of Mrs. Beukema, wife of Major Herman Beukema, Field Art., U.S.A., and sister of Mrs. Walker, wife of Col. Kenzie W. Walker, Cav., U.S.A.

THOMSON.—Died at Fort Bayard, N.M., June 19, 1919, Capt. Chester Lee Thomson, San. Corps, U.S.A.

VAUGHAN.—Died at St. Aignan, France, June 4, 1919, Major Victor Q. Vaughan, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., July 8, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert O. Neustadt entertained with a dinner Saturday, their guests including Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. W. Spencer, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Major Kenneth Marr and Lieut. Harry Gordon. Mrs. Robert G. Ervin, wife of Captain Ervin, was hostess at a dinner party Saturday for her mother, Mrs. Henry Nichols, and her sister, Miss Nichols. Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher Harper were present. In honor of Mrs. Nichols and Miss Nichols, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam entertained with a dinner Thursday at their home.

Mrs. Lacy, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Lindsay H. Lacy, U.S.N., is visiting friends at Coronado. Her husband is stationed with the board of inspection and survey at Washington and Mrs. Lacy and their children will join him there later in the season.

A detachment of over 1,000 Czechoslovak officers and soldiers arrived here this morning on the China Mail steamer Nanking, coming directly from Vladivostok. They were under command of Major Vladimir Jirsa, and were met at the pier by Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong, commanding officer at Camp Kearny, and officers of his staff. Military bands joined in the program of welcome. The Czechoslovaks were sent by train to Camp Kearny, where they will recuperate from wounds and illness. Later they will be taken East and given passage to Europe.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 7, 1919.

The U.S.A. mine planter General S. M. Mills expects to sail for Havana on July 14 on a practice course for the students taking the nautical course at the Coast Artillery School.

Anticipating increased need for an accurate and reliable map of Fort Story, Va., and vicinity, a party is being formed at the Coast Artillery Training Center to map the area of land included by a rectangle of which the line from Lynnhaven Inlet to Virginia Beach is a diagonal and the tip of Cape Henry a corner. Major Norton Ware, C.E., is in charge of the party. Owing to the marshes and thick underbrush and the general inaccessibility of the territory to be mapped, the task is expected to require at least two months of tedious and difficult work.

July 8 will mark the close of instruction at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe of the class of enlisted men for the Coast Artillery R.O.T.C. units. This special course, which commenced on May 28, had in attendance ninety-six non-commissioned officers and nine privates from Coast Defenses all over the United States. These men were of very high quality and were especially selected for this work. They number among their lot twenty-nine 1st sergeants and fifty-five sergeants, all men of considerable experience and value to the Service. In fact, as one officer of the Post remarked: "Every head around here who has seen the class has found some of his old sergeants or top sergeants in the bunch."

Mrs. Horace Speed, of Guthrie, Okla., mother of Mrs. Barnes, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Barnes for a week. For her Col. and Mrs. Barnes entertained at dinner. Asked to meet Mrs. Speed were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Col. and Mrs. Watson and Colonel Jewell. Lieut. H. C. Barnes, jr., who has been visiting his parents for a month, left Monday for Camp Funston, where he is aid to General McAlexander. Mr. Speed, young brother of Mrs. Barnes, sails for France July 10 with the 1921 class of the Military Academy.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams had a dinner party Friday in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Nugent and Col. and Mrs. Stark. The color scheme was carried out in red, white and blue, typical of Independence Day, which meant so much to us this year. On Wednesday Mrs. Willard had a large bridge luncheon.

Mrs. Perry, mother of Lieut. Col. Jack Jouett, is visiting Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain for a few days. She will later be guest of Col. and Mrs. Barnes. Her son, Colonel Jouett, has been ordered to Langley Field to command the balloon school. Mrs. Perry has just returned from abroad, where she spent nineteen months in connection with the Red Cross.

Colonel Barnes made a hurried trip to Sandy Hook last week, returning Thursday morning. Major and Mrs. Lloyd had dinner Friday for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Col. and Mrs. Barnes, and their house guest, Miss Forbes.

Colonel Pirie, who has been up at Fort Hancock for six weeks in connection with a test held there, returned Friday to the post. Mrs. Pirie's sister, Mrs. Hazel, of New York, is here to spend a few days with Col. and Mrs. Pirie. Mrs. Pirie, who was baptized in the Catholic faith Tuesday, had a breakfast Wednesday for Chaplain Bickley, of the Navy, Mrs. Krupp, Father Ganey, Mrs. Cullen and Mrs. Hazel.

Mrs. Oldfield entertained Wednesday with four tables of bridge. Mrs. Cullen was hostess at the tea dance Monday, and Mrs. Greig on Wednesday. Miss Clara McGrath, of Washington, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Cullen for a week. Fourth of July, Major and Mrs. Milburn had a party to dinner at Ocean View, including Mr. Du Vino, of the Navy; Mrs. Cullen, Lieut. Spence and Miss McGrath.

Mrs. Cullen had a supper Saturday for Major and Mrs. Milburn, Mrs. Cowen, Mr. Du Vino, Miss McGrath and Lieut. Spence. Mrs. Tilton, whose husband, Lieut. Col. Tilton, is in France, is preparing to leave here for her home in St. Louis.

The exercises at the post for Fourth of July consisted of singing of "Columbia" and "America" by the massed garrison, an address and reading of the Declaration of Independence by Major MacNeil, and a ball game between the teams representing the Defenses of Chesapeake Bay and the Coast Artillery School.

On the morning of July 4 the Non-commissioned Officers' School defeated a team from the R.O.T.C. in a fast and exciting game of baseball by a score of 9 to 3. The game was featured by the rooting of both sides and the heavy hitting of the non-commissioned officers.

STATE FORCES.

"Vigilantia" of the 23d New York.

The 23d Infantry, New York Guard, has started a regimental publication entitled "Vigilantia," which is to be published nine times a year, in June and August, and October to April. As Lieut. Col. Thomas Fairervairn says in the foreword, Vigilantia is founded to promote the welfare of the 23d Regiment by fostering its traditions, and to link the active and ex-members through it as a common medium. The first number, which is of eighteen pages, is handsomely printed in large, readable type, and includes interesting general news of the regiment, and a number of special articles.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The camp of the 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserve Militia, Brig. Gen. C. T. Creasey, to be held at Mount Gretna from July 12 to 19, inclusive, will be named "Camp Major Marshall Henderson." The camp calls include reveille at 5:55 a.m. and taps at 10:30 p.m. The instruction program insures a busy week. It includes physical exercises each morning, close and extended order drills by squad, platoon, company and battalion, patrols, advance and rear guards, outposts, and problems of attack. A review by the Governor will be held at 5 p.m. on July 17.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Militia will encamp at Mount Gretna, Pa., from July 12 to 19, 1919, inclusive. During the encampment, the annual inspection required will be made under the direction of the brigade commander. An issue of U.S. rations, caliber .30, model of 1903, thongs, thong brushes, front sight covers, silen, and thong cases, barrack cleaning rods, bayonets, etc., will be made to all Infantry companies, cavalry troops and machine gun detachments, at the encampment. Organizations will turn in all Remington rifles and carbines, caliber .30, bayonets, etc., they now have.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

E. A. B.—The Regulars are to have the same rights as the National Guard in the matter of the Mexican border service medal and the Spanish War service medal authorized in the Act of July 8, 1918. See G.O. 76, 1918, War Dept. The Mexican border service medal is for 1916-17. As to the Mexican service badge awarded the Punitive Expedition and others, see G.O. 155, 1917, as amended.

G. C. R. asks: Can a man who was in for the emergency and has re-enlisted for one year be discharged or furloughed, on Circular 77, W.D., or on industrial aid visits as to farming or special industry, which has happened since re-enlistment? Answer: No.

F. G. H.—Go to any Army recruiting office and have a copy of your honorable discharge as nurse made for transmission to the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Bldg., Washington, D.C. The recruiting officer has the necessary blanks to enable you to apply for your bonus. As you have married since discharge you would state in your application, giving your former and present name.

B. W. L.—Soldiers who desire to secure homestead land, apply to the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., for information. Unless you are up on farming, it might pay you to go on a farm for a while to learn. Before long, Congress will no doubt adopt Secretary Lane's plan that will provide funds for opening up, irrigating and financing land developments for returned soldiers and sailors.

PERPLEXED REGULAR asks: I am on sixth year of seven year enlistment and want to re-up for one year, but am afraid I will lose the \$100 transportation now due. If I re-up now and am discharged again here at end of new enlistment, will I get the \$100 at the end of the new enlistment? Answer: When discharged at the end of your one-year enlistment you will receive mileage to your home, or place of original entry, at your option.

CORPORAL.—Man who enlisted prior to Nov. 1, 1918, counts a new period at end of four years; the one who enlisted Nov. 1, 1916, or after, counts three years in determining service for fixing pay.

ANXIOUS asks: (1) I was appointed Ordnance sergeant, Regular Army, March 28, 1918, from sergeant, C.A.C., without examination, by order of the Secretary of War. I had over eight years in the Army and over four years a sergeant. Am I a temporary Ordnance sergeant, or am I a permanent appointment? My warrant reads Regular Army. (2) In case I am only temporary do I go back to sergeant, C.A.C.? Answer: (1) Temporary. (2) If the vacancy is there, you may hold the permanent warrant only by qualification on examination.

CORPL. W. H.—If you were a sergeant of the Regular Army when commissioned for the emergency, you are entitled to your grade of sergeant on re-enlistment within three months of discharge from emergency commission if you re-enter the same arm. State your case through channel.

SPANISH WAR VET. asks: I served in Porto Rico in 1898, being discharged at Coamo, Aug. 12, on expiration of service. Was I entitled to any bonus? Answer: Yes; apply to the Auditor, War Dept., as to status of your claim.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., July 7, 1919.

There are a number of guests in the post, which means a little entertaining and extra pleasure. Mrs. Edward Bastion was hostess recently for a garrison tea, when she was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Sheekles, of Washington, who with her granddaughter, Miss Margaret Sheekles, is spending July with Mrs. Bastion. Capt. and Mrs. Held have left Fort Porter. The quarters are all occupied, and there are many bachelor officers.

The Fourth of July, 1919, will long be remembered as a red letter day in Buffalo. The big Service parade showed how many soldiers, marines, sailors and air men the city had contributed to the war. Major Bradley Goodyear, chief marshal, requested that every military man, as well as the nurses, and all others who have been in the Service should join in this perhaps last parade of the recent war.

Mrs. D. D. Mitchell gave a luncheon on Thursday, the honor guest being Mrs. William Cameron, of Waco, Texas. Col. and Mrs. Jairus Moore were hosts for a dinner on Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Porter being the guests of honor. Good old-fashioned fried chicken, corn pudding, and all the good things that you get in Kentucky, Mrs. Moore's old home, were served. Lieut. and Mrs. Conoble invited Col. and Mrs. Barrall and Col. and Mrs. Moore for a dinner in their new home.

Major and Mrs. Dasher Whiting, who to the delight of their many friends and relatives spent a month in Buffalo, are now at Plattsburgh Barracks. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Munroe McFarland and children are spending the summer on the Massachusetts coast, where the General is stationed. Mrs. McFarland, who is a Buffalo woman, joined her husband here on his return from France two weeks ago. Miss Etta Mitchell is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Everitt Little, at Neponset, L.I.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 1, 1919.

A farewell stag banquet was given at the Officers' Club on Thursday by the officers of the 11th Cavalry in honor of Col. James Lockett, their colonel, who retired on June 30. The banquet tables were arranged in the large dining room for forty guests and were decorated with the regimental cups and silver bowls which were filled with many yellow flowers. The banquet consisted of seven courses and was served by waiters from Rauscher's. Music was rendered by a string orchestra from the city. At the close of the banquet Colonel Lockett was presented with a large silver bowl, the gift of all his officers. The presentation was made by Lieut. Col. Charles R. Mayo, acting colonel of the post. Speeches were made by different officers during the evening. A number of officers from the city, who had served with the 11th Cavalry, attended the banquet, among them Lieut. Cols. John K. Herr, Edwin W. Cox, Maloney, and John F. Crutcher. Colonel Lockett left the post on Friday.

Major and Mrs. Alexander L. James have left for Dubuque, Iowa, to spend some time with Mrs. James's parents. Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, has as her house guest Mrs. Barringer, of New York city. Col. and Mrs. James Lockett left on Friday for California, where they will remain for some time.

Mrs. Albert L. Mills, who has spent some time here with her daughter, Mrs. Emil P. Larson, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Larson, has left for Wesleyan College, Mass., to attend the Church Conference lecture; from there she will go to Hageron-Lake George to spend some time. Mrs. Swing, wife of Major Joseph M. Swing, and her small son expect to leave this month for the Blue Ridge mountains.

Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, has returned from her visit in New York. Chaplain Timothy F. O'Keefe, from Fort Bliss, who has been house guest of Chaplain Ignatius Pealy, left last week for Fort Bliss.

Mrs. Stephens, of Annapolis, was weekend guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Major and Mrs. John Minkeen. The officers of the 11th Cavalry are packing prior to departure for California. The 3d Cavalry, the regiment which is to relieve the 11th, arrived at Boston on Monday under command of Lieut. Col. William O. Reed. It is understood here that the 11th Cavalry will leave for the coast about the 15th of the month. Its station will be Monterey, Cal.

Major Paul R. Frack has returned to Fort Bliss to join his

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regiment. Mrs. Frank will remain some time with her father, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff. Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, has been joined by her son, Lieut. Roland McNamee, who just recently graduated from West Point. Lieut. McNamee will spend some time here with his mother before sailing for France with his class.

Mrs. Emil P. Larson, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Larson, has as her house guest Mrs. Chandler, wife of Lieut. Col. Clarke Chandler.

Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, entertained at dinner on Thursday for her house guest, Mrs. Barringer, of New York, and Miss Shaw, sister of Captain Shaw.

Mrs. Gilbreth, wife of Colonel Gilbreth, who is overseas, and her mother, Mrs. Howard, who have spent some time with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin, have left for Maryland, to visit relatives for the summer. Capt. and Mrs. R. Johnson have had as their house guest Mrs. Johnson's sister, Miss Armstrong, of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Pullman, of Portland, Me., daughter of Col. John Pullman, retired, who has been the house guest of Miss Griffin, daughter of Col. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin, for some time, has returned to her home. Mrs. C. B. McLellan, of Princeton, N.J., has been on the post as guest of Mrs. Griffin, wife of Lieut. Col. G. E. Griffin. Major and Mrs. Alexander L. James are packing and will leave shortly for Des Moines.

Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, recently entertained at the Officers' Club at a most enjoyable dinner-dance in honor of her son, Lieut. Alfred McNamee, who left a short time ago for duty overseas. Lieut. David A. Taylor had as his guest his mother and sister, who spent a few days here before Lieutenant Taylor left for duty overseas.

Captain McMinn, who just recently joined the 11th Cavalry, has been joined by his family.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 5, 1919.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry, executive officer to General Scott, has taken a house in town, where Mrs. Henry and the children are comfortably located. General Scott has been named as a member of the Legion of Honor of France for his unusual services rendered in that country in the early part of the war. Col. H. J. Slocum, Cav., who has just retired from active service, commanded the training camp for officers here in 1917. Mrs. Slocum was a great favorite here at the time, having taken an active part in Red Cross work and all entertainments for the soldiers at the park.

Mrs. H. H. Broadhurst, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Broadhurst, commander of the Recruit Depot post, entertained at the Hitching Post on July 2 with a luncheon for Mrs. Henry, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Henry. Guests attending were Mrs. Penrose, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Charlie Thompson, Mrs. E. O. Henry, Misses Campbell, Miller and Sharpe. Col. and Mrs. Broadhurst entertained on Thursday evening at their quarters in the post with a dinner-dance.

On July 4 a home show was given at the Fort, all events being staged in the circle, where a quarter-mile track has been constructed. At the celebration Col. James B. Cavanaugh was presented with the Distinguished Service Medal by General Scott. Mrs. Carl Boyd, wife of the senior aide to General Pershing, Colonel Boyd, who died in Paris in the winter of influenza, has arrived in the city to be the guest of Mrs. N. H. Grady. Mrs. Boyd was before her marriage Miss Anna Peoples.

Major Dunbar Newell has returned from France, and is in New York, where Mrs. Newell joined him for a few days' stay before his return home. Dr. Newell is one of Chattanooga's leading surgeons. Capt. E. Ewen Anderson, son of Brig. Gen. Edward Anderson, of Washington, has arrived in Chattanooga for a short visit with relatives.

The 6th Cavalry arrived here July 4 to replace the 11th Cavalry, which goes to the Border. A number of officers and

their wives are expected to arrive within the next few days for station. All the buildings located in the permanent post will receive a new coat of paint, and the post will be brightened generally to receive the incoming organization.

Colonel Politz is in command of the 6th Cavalry, the second in command being Lieut. Col. Victor Foster. Nearly all the officers of this regiment have seen service on the firing line, and were assigned to this organization overseas. Among the officers arriving are Majors Harold Thompson and Frank D. McGee; Capt. Slocom Kingsbury, Brock Putnam, Harry Baird, Merideth Cresma, A. C. Strecker, W. W. Cox, O. I. Holman, J. J. Bohn, Oliver Enoch, W. C. Bur, R. W. Carter, S. Spawatz, Bernard Stanlan, Thomas Seely. The adjutant of the regiment is Capt. F. A. Victor, the chaplain being Charles W. Freeland, who has served with this same regiment for more than twenty years. The medical officer is Lieut. Col. N. A. Cary. The regiment comprises fifteen units, which includes 568 men and thirty-eight officers.

Mrs. Sam E. Whitaker has gone to New York to join her husband, Major Whitaker, of Chattanooga, who is returning from overseas, where he has been an instructor in a school since the signing of the armistice.

Lieut. Col. John W. Leonard, formerly of the 6th Infantry, is spending a short leave in Paris. Mrs. Leonard is on Signal Mountain, where she has taken a house for the summer. Colonel Leonard received his D.S.C. in November for action under fire; news has been received recently of his having been awarded the Croix de Guerre. Mrs. N. H. Mills, formerly of Chattanooga, has returned from a year's duty overseas, where she served under Colonel Allen, of the Red Cross, in the communication department. Mrs. Mills spent a few weeks in Chattanooga, the guest of Mrs. John W. Leonard, and has but recently returned to New York, where she will make her home for the present. Major Ross McLain, 6th Inf., who was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe during part of 1918, has returned to the States and has been detailed as instructor at Columbia University.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 1, 1919.

Mrs. McLean Tilton and son, of Pell City, Ala., who have been spending some time at Atlantic City, N.J., have arrived to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Tilton, Graydon Avenue. Mrs. Elizabeth Scott has left for New London, Conn., to be the guest for the summer of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Daubin.

This evening marks the closing ceremonies of "Welcome Home Week" with the coronation of the king and queen of the carnival, the Venetian parade of gondolas through the Hague to the sunken garden where the ceremony will take place; the singing of patriotic songs by children, who will also form a human flag, and many other attractive features. Last evening the ball given in Lafayette Park was attended by at least 20,000 people, mostly overseas men and their relatives and friends. On the committee on music were Rear Admiral F. E. Morris, Lieut. Comdr. O. D. Conger and Lieuts. E. G. Indo and G. G. Holladay, U.S.N. On the reception committee were Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fitcheler, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Spratling, U.S.N., and Col. and Mrs. M. A. Butler, U.S.A., and Col. and Mrs. W. N. McElroy, U.S.M.C.

The launching of the destroyers Hubert and Nas at the navy yard Saturday morning drew a huge crowd, who stood for some time in a driving rain and penetrating wind, which did not in the least dampen their enthusiasm. When the whistle blew at ten o'clock the ships added thousands more to the throng. At 10:25 destroyer 842 began to glide toward the water, her sponsor, Mrs. H. L. Hubert, breaking the wine over her bow, christening her as the band played the national anthem. At about 10:45 the Nas slipped from the ways, Mrs. Albert Morehead, sister of Cadet Morehead for whom it is (Continued on page 1586.)

THE
STETSON
SHOE

"More by the Pair"

Less by the Year"

Stetson's "Navy Blucher"

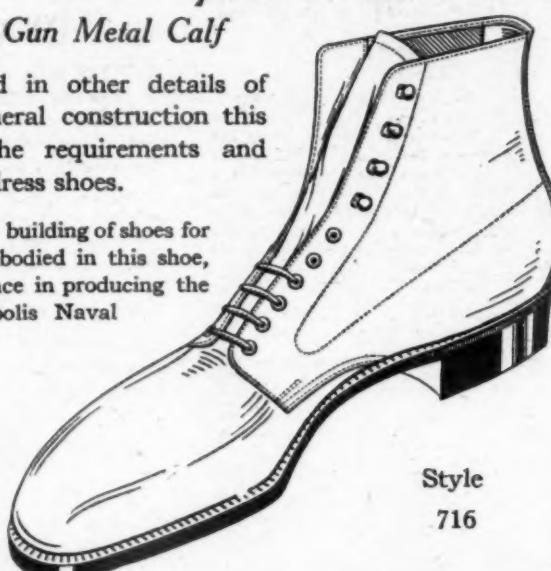
Gun Metal Calf

IN shape of forepart and in other details of pattern, fitting and general construction this Blucher meets perfectly the requirements and customs of Naval Officers' dress shoes.

Our knowledge of the correct building of shoes for the United States Navy, as embodied in this shoe, comes from many years' experience in producing the official footwear for the Annapolis Naval Academy.

Its qualities of comfort, graceful appearance and well-wearing materials are known to naval men everywhere.

Style 716 — Carlton last; Gun Metal Calf Blucher; plain toe, sole leather box, heavy single sole, medium heel.



Style

716

Stetson Shops
INC.

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Marquette Bldg., Dearborn at Adams, Chicago

Norfolk—Continued from page 1585.
named, breaking a bottle of champagne against her bow as she glided towards the Elizabeth river. Among the Service people present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fecheler, Miss Elizabeth Fecheler, Rear Admiral Harry Knox, retired, and Mrs. Knox; Commander Phelps, retired, and Mrs. Phelps, U.S.N.; Capt. F. C. Cushing, U.S.M.C., who came from Washington to represent headquarters; Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Brumby, U.S.N.; Col. and Mrs. William N. McElvny, commandant of Marine Barracks; Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Spradling, U.S.N.; Misses Margaret and Sarah Spratling; Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Wetmore; Comdr. and Mrs. B. T. Bulmer, Comdr. and Mrs. G. P. Dyer, Comdr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry de Mel, Comdr. Harry G. Knox, Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Adams, of Washington; Mrs. Norman Hamilton, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Beirn and Mrs. Beirn, Col. C. H. Leonor, U.S.A., of Newport News, and party; Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Mertz, U.S.M.C., stationed at the marine barracks; Lieut. I. V. Herin, U.S.N., junior aide to Capt. B. F. Hutchinson; Lieut. W. M. Moore, U.S.N., Miss W. L. Waggoner, Lieut. S. H. Handley, U.S.M.C., Misses Ernestine Coleman, Mildred Graves, Sallie Hoggard, Doris Hanvey and Ernestine Nos.

Mrs. Hubert, wife of the dead hero for whom the Hubert was christened, returned Saturday evening to her home, Riverdale, Md., accompanied by Capt. F. C. Cushing, U.S.M.C., the friend of her husband. Mrs. Morehead and Miss Nos returned Saturday evening to their home in Lexington, Ky. Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson entertained at their home after the launching at a buffet luncheon for Mrs. Morehead and Mrs. Hubert, the two sponsors, and a large number of guests from the launching.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cooper, of Greenfield, Ind., who have been spending several weeks here, to be with their daughter, Miss Gertrude Cooper, of the naval base, gave a dinner at the Monticello Friday, when covers were laid for Misses Cooper, Smith, Clayton, Lieut. Charles Watkins, U.S.N., Ensign Charles Davis, U.S.N., and Mr. Louis Head. Mrs. William M. Cross had a card party Saturday evening for Mesdames F. R. Luker, W. D. P. Baker, John Kaukman, V. A. Clarke, F. F. Low, E. H. Van Patten, W. N. McElvny, C. B. Munger, K. C. Melhorn, L. St. L. Pamperin, J. G. Gay and S. W. Wilson, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Irma Hornthal had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Major and Mrs. C. S. Cox, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe; Major and Mrs. Browne, U.S.A., of Washington, and Major G. S. Minnis, U.S.A. During their stay here Mrs. Albert Morehead and her sister, Miss Ernestine Nos, of Lexington, Ky., and Mrs. H. L. Hubert of Riverdale, Md., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry Knox, of Annapolis, are guests of their son, Constr. Harry G. Knox, in the navy yard.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Seymour are entertaining on the U.S.S. Mississippi this afternoon at a children's party for their little son, Master Patrick Seymour, in honor of his fourth birthday anniversary.

Mrs. E. H. Old and children, who have been guests of Mrs. William W. Old, Freemason street, have left for Jameson, R.I., to join Commander Old, M.C.U.S.N. Mrs. F. P. Nash has left for Washington to join her son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. Jack Nash, U.S.A.

Mrs. Kenna Eastham, who has been the guest of her parents, M. and Mrs. J. L. Cooper, Stockley Gardens, has left for New York to join Major Eastham, U.S.A., who has just arrived from overseas. Dr. and Mrs. Martin Joseph Dwyer, of New York, and their son, Mr. Dalton Dwyer, have been guests at the Monticello hotel for several days to attend the wedding of Dr. and Mrs. Dwyer's son, Ensign Martin J. Dwyer, Jr., U.S.N., and Miss May Baker Tredwell, which occurred Saturday afternoon.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Ross, recently ordered to duty at the navy yard, arrived to-day to join Mrs. Ross and little son, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Ross's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Simmons, Raleigh avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Dean had a small reception at their home Friday evening following the rehearsal at Trinity Church for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Isabella Katurah Dean, and Capt. Parry W. Lewis, U.S.A. Their guests were the bridal party and a few out-of-town guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor Calhoun, U.S.N., have left for New York. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. S. Bullard and little son have left for Washington, where they will be guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard. Later Mrs. Bullard will be the guest of friends in Hagerstown, Md. Mrs. Curtis B. Munger had a card party Wednesday for Mesdames A. F. Fecheler, W. D. P. Baker, E. H. Van Patten, W. M. Cross, F. R. Luker, F. P. McElvny, W. H. Bell, F. F. Low, V. A. Clarke, G. A. Duncan, C. Koenigsberger, J. B. Howard, J. Kaufman, F. J. Cunneen and Miss Hazel Hackman, of Staunton, Va. Mrs. Munger entertained for Mrs. I. C. Wettengel, of Washington, who is the guest of Mrs. Greer A. Duncan.

A number of the officers of the U.S. submarine station at the naval operating base had a picnic and swimming party at Willoughby Beach Tuesday, which included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. P. Baker, Lieuts. and Mesdames F. R. Luker, F. J. McElvny, Koenigsberger, F. S. Low, V. A. Clarke, Miss Hazel Hackman of Staunton, Va., Misses Janet Cross, Elizabeth Fecheler, Ernestine Coleman of Saranac Lake, N.Y., Lieut. Comdr. L. T. Warren, Lieuts. D. R. Lee, R. Q. Davis and Ensign F. D. Eaton.

Mrs. Nelson Falls, of Morgantown, N.C., is the guest of her

daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Moran Barry, after being the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. S. Spurgin, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe. Miss Hazel Hackman, of Staunton, Va., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. F. R. Luker, at the submarine station naval operating base.

FORT LEAVENWORTH

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 1, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes and daughters Louise and Judith will leave shortly for West Point, N.Y., where Colonel Barnes will be chief artillery officer. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Peabody and little daughter Marjorie, who have been guests of Mrs. Peabody's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Reyburn, in Leavenworth, returned Saturday to Camp Benning, Ga.

Capt. Eric O. Miller left Monday for a trip to New York, to be absent several weeks. Lieut. Col. H. E. Comstock, who was wounded so severely in France and who has been spending the past two months at Fort Leavenworth, has been ordered to the general hospital at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for further treatment.

Capt. F. H. Morey and Captain Fanning are guests of friends at Fort Leavenworth. They were both formerly stationed here. Lieut. Bittmann Barth, formerly stationed with the 49th Infantry, sailed last week from Hoboken, N.J., on the Leviathan for duty in France. Col. F. W. Brabson, Inf., reported for duty last week at the Army Service School as instructor, and left Saturday for a short visit with relatives in South Carolina. Mrs. William P. Burnham, who has been in Leavenworth for the past year, left Monday for New York, to meet General Burnham, who is returning from Athens, Greece, where he has been military attaché. Gen. and Mrs. Burnham's daughters, Mrs. Stephen Curtis and Miss Helen Burnham, will remain for a while at the Hotel Columbia in Leavenworth.

Col. W. H. Duke, formerly attached to the Army Service Schools at this post, has arrived in New York from two years' service in France. Mrs. Duke came last week from Camp Pike, Ark., to be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Collins, in Leavenworth, until arrival of her husband. Mrs. Robert P. Howell, who has been residing in Honolulu during the absence of Colonel Howell abroad, will arrive in Leavenworth the latter part of July. Colonel Howell will join his family here from his temporary station at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Miss Dorothy Gowen on Thursday entertained eight guests at a swimming party, followed by a supper at her parents' quarters, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen. Mrs. Joseph Sheetz, who has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Davis, in Leavenworth, during the absence of Captain Sheetz, Field Art., in France, left Saturday for New York, to meet him on his return from abroad.

Col. J. B. Gowen, who has recently returned from France, is expected July 4 at Fort Leavenworth, to join Mrs. Gowen and children. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Parker and baby have arrived from New York. Lieutenant Parker will be stationed at the Disciplinary Barracks.

Col. and Mrs. E. D. Peek arrived Saturday from New York for a week's visit with Mrs. Peek's mother, Mrs. D. S. Ryan, in Leavenworth, en route for a trip to the northern lakes. Duluth, Minn., and Milwaukee, Wis., to visit relatives. Colonel Peek will be stationed at the War College in Washington. He has recently returned from France, where he has been for eighteen months. Major Cyrus J. Wilder, who has been in France for eighteen months, arrived Tuesday from Camp Grant, to join Mrs. Wilder and little daughter Jane, who have been with Mrs. Wilder's parents, Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller, during his absence.

Major and Mrs. Straub entertained thirty friends with a dancing party on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Oscar Straub and Miss Dorothy Straub, of Fort Adams, R. I., and Mrs. Straub's sister, Miss Blanche Boyer, of Salt Lake City, Utah. Capt. and Mrs. Edmund Williams, Major Buckner and Lieutenant Crenshaw went to Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, to attend the marriage that evening of Miss Letitia Hague, daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Thomas Quisenberry, and Capt. Sterling A. Wood, Jr., of Fort Leavenworth, which took place at the bride's home, 608 West Sixtieth Terrace, Highland. Miss Lessie Shurr of Kansas City, Mo., was maid of honor and Captain Williams was groomsman. Capt. and Mrs. Wood will return Thursday from their wedding trip. Captain Wood is on duty at the Disciplinary Barracks.

Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks, who has just returned from a trip to Washington, where he held many conferences with department officers, has announced that complete reconstruction of the old Disciplinary Barracks and continuance of Riverside Drive to connect with Sixth street at Metropolitan avenue are two important items in the practically finished rebuilding plans at Fort Leavenworth. One of the many plans for improvement of the Disciplinary Barracks is to rebuild the entire old prison, or the oldest section of the barracks. Plans for this work are nearly finished and actual reconstruction work will be commenced soon. Another of the plans is that many hard-surfaced roads will be built on the reservation and the principal one will be the continuation of Riverside Drive. It will be extended along the Missouri river

bluff. The large motor transport shop which will be constructed at Fort Leavenworth will employ twelve or sixteen hundred men.

Lieut. Walter Farris, 34th Inf., came from Fort Riley last week to visit his father, Mr. Charles E. Farris. Mrs. Farris accompanied her husband to Leavenworth. They will return to Fort Riley this week. Col. Arthur M. Ferguson arrived last week at Fort Leavenworth to take up his duties as secretary of the Army Service Schools that will open Sept. 1. Colonel Ferguson came direct from Washington, where he has been on duty with the General Staff. Colonel Ferguson as a student officer here was graduated with honors at the Infantry and Cavalry Schools, class of 1903. He was secretary of the Army Service Schools from 1912-1916. He closed the Army schools here three years ago during the Mexican border trouble. Colonel Ferguson states that there will be 200 field officers detailed as students for the line class. There will be from thirty-five to forty instructors in addition to the officers of high rank.

Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, new commandant of the Army Service Schools, is expected early in July. He is making the trip with his family in his automobile from Washington. Col. Charles Gerhardt, commandant of Fort Leavenworth and commander of the 49th Infantry, and Col. C. G. Startevant are working on a plan of training for soldiers enlisting in the Army. This is to give every man enlisting in the Kansas regiment stationed permanently at Fort Leavenworth, a vocational and educational training as well as military training. In the 49th Infantry a large percentage have stated their intention of taking up the work. There are about 300 men in the 49th at the present time, but a campaign for enlistments has been launched, and it is hoped that the all-Kansas regiment will be brought up to the standard of 3,700 men within a short time.

Mrs. A. S. Cowan and son and her mother, Mrs. Houston, left Tuesday for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join Colonel Cowan, who will be chief signal officer at that post. Lieut. Joseph Cranston, who is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cranston, in Leavenworth, leaves Saturday for New York, to sail July 12 for Europe with the 275 second lieutenants from the recent Military Academy student officers' class, under command of Col. G. R. Harrison and Lieut. Col. E. L. Kelly, for a six-weeks' course of instruction with the American forces in Germany.

Bids for changing the eight buildings in the Infantry barracks to officers' living quarters, along with extensive improvements in the way of remodeling of other buildings at Fort Leavenworth, were opened Monday at the office of Capt. W. J. Mathews, C.Q.M., and awarded to John G. Barnes for \$107,428.40. It is planned to spend over \$200,000 in making changes and improvements at Fort Leavenworth this summer. There are to be six family quarters in some barracks and seven in others. There will be four rooms and a bath for each one, but only kitchens and dining rooms in half the barracks, as every other one will be left as it is. The officers and their families living in suites of rooms in the barracks will have to mess at the club or co-operative plan. Thirteen families living in two barracks will use one kitchen and one dining room. The work of changing will start at once and will be rushed through to completion by Aug. 15, so as to have the new family quarters ready by the time the student officers for the Army School of the Line will arrive. A new slate roof is to be put on the post riding hall. All the barracks are to be repaired. Apartments for thirty-six officers' families are to be constructed in the Disciplinary Barracks section.

CAMP FUNSTON

Camp Funston, Kas., July 5, 1919.

The end of the second week of the Infantry Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Camp Funston found 521 students attending the camp, including thirty-one negro candidates. The men come from forty-two schools in the 8th and 9th Districts, which include the following states: Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. Twenty-one men who reported here were disqualified because of physical deficiencies and returned to their homes.

The schedule has been so arranged by the commandant, Col. George J. Holden, that all of the strictly military work comes in the forenoon, with the exception of one hour. That leaves practically all of the afternoon hours to be devoted to specialized and mass athletics. It is the plan to have every man attending the camp take part in some form of athletics. Schedules in indoor baseball, outdoor baseball, tennis, volleyball, swimming, boxing and wrestling have been started. A new swimming pool with concrete floor was opened this week. Swimming is under the constant supervision of instructors. Any men who cannot swim will be taught to do so before the end of the training period.

The system of supervised small groups and of rotating from one drill area to the other has been inaugurated. All instruction is based on explanation, demonstration and imitation, and every opportunity given to the men to develop initiative and leadership. Students from the advanced course are detailed daily to act as company and platoon commanders for the junior companies, as officer of the day and various other details. The drill field is laid out in different areas, each under the supervision of a director and a corps of assistants. The companies rotate from one drill field to the other, taking up a different subject in each area. This week instruction has been given in infantry drill, signaling, practical instruction in the infantry pack, military courtesy, guard mounting and gallery practice.

Plenty of entertainment has been provided. Moving pictures are shown every night and the various welfare agencies have entertainers present each evening.

Colonel Robert McCleavey, of the Committee on Education and Special Training, lectured to the students Monday night on the tactics of the American Army in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives, illustrating his lecture with maps and following it with moving pictures of the battles taken by the Signal Corps. The students were intensely interested in his lecture.

Other field officers present here besides the commandant, Colonel Holden, are Col. Daniel G. Berry, camp inspector; Lieut. Col. O. W. Hoop, executive officer; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Mitchell, supply officer; Major Alfred S. Balsam, adjutant; Lieut. Col. John T. Donnelly, senior instructor; Major A. L. Brown, director of rifle training; Major James W. Peyton, Major Arthur M. Ellis, Major Jenie Baxter, Major Harry W. Weaver, Major Fred B. Carrithers, Major Herbert J. Wild and Major G. C. Dobson. In all there are fifty-seven officers and fifty-three non-commissioned officers detailed on duty with this camp.

CAMP TRAVIS

Camp Travis, Texas, June 30, 1919.

Major Gen. James N. McRae was guest of honor at the luncheon of the Lions' Club in the Hotel Gunter on Wednesday. Col. T. M. Coughlan, executive officer of Camp Travis, was also one of the military guests. Brig. Gen. G. H. Jamerson, recently arrived, is now in command of a provisional brigade composed of the 35th and 43d Regiments of Infantry. Brig. Gen. Henry W. Butler has been placed in charge of demobilization activities.

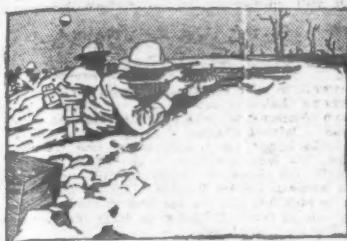
Capt. James G. Hall, Medical officer with the 360th, wore in Tuesday's parade here the insignia of the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre. He was at one of the busiest dressing stations during the fighting in the Argonne drive. He also has two sons who fought overseas, one in the Air Service and another in the Cavalry. Capt. and Mrs. Hall are guests at the Gunter Hotel and will return soon to their home in Atlanta.

Mrs. Hendricks, Jr., wife of Colonel Hendricks, and her mother, Mrs. Honeycutt, gave a large bridge party recently at the Arsenal, the tables being arranged on the shaded galleries overlooking the beautiful garden.

All emergency men attached to the recruit depot post in Camp Travis are to be replaced by men enlisted in the Regular Army, including stenographers, typists, file clerks, company clerks, sergeants and corporals.

Mrs. Dave M. Pryor, who has been here during Captain Pryor's stay overseas with the 90th Division, has returned to her home in Uvalde, Texas.

The 141st Infantry, 1,400 strong, have reached camp this week and have been the guests, upon arrival of the 86th Division Auxiliary, under the management of Mrs. Violet Haynes, president. The troops were in command of Lieut. Col. Joseph A.



A Crack Shot

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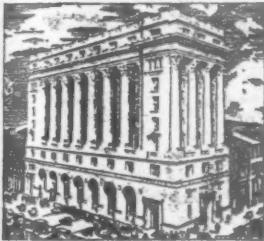
The directions in the RYZON Baking Book are given in accurate level measurements.

To any U.S. Army or Navy Mess Officer who requests it on his official stationery, we will send free a copy of the RYZON Baking Book "for the good of the Service."



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Atkins, Col. William E. Jackson, the regimental commander, having returned in advance. It is composed largely of San Antonio boys, and a hearty welcome was arranged. Col. W. E. Jackson gave a brief address to the men of the 141st after their parade. Colonel Jackson was gassed in France and forced to leave the regiment. Madame Feticheire and members of the Italian Opera Company, now playing at the Majestic, sang for the men. The 141st will be mustered out within a few days. Lt. W. L. Ellison, band leader of the regiment, will remain in the Regular Army as band leader. All members of Company A were guests of R. S. Dilworth of Gonzales, Texas, at a banquet at the Menger Hotel, the company having been organized by Capt. Robert Dilworth, his son.

Major Gen. and Mrs. James H. McRea and their daughters, Mrs. Dorothy and Miss Mildred McRea, are now located in quarters 209, Cavalry post, Fort Sam Houston, while the General is in command at Camp Travis.

Col. James Prentiss, Air Service, representing the Balloon section at Washington, arrived in San Antonio this week. Twenty De Havilland airplanes, equipped with machine guns, have been sent from Kelly Field to the border, where observation stations have been established at El Paso, Columbus, Eagle Pass, Brownsville, Del Rio, Presidio and Mogollon.

Members of the 85th Infantry of camp are now doing pistol practice on the Salado Range in camp. They recently completed the annual rifle firing course at Bullis Range.

Col. Brooks Payne has arrived here from overseas for leave, with Mrs. Payne. They start soon for Washington, where Col. and Payne will be engaged in writing a history of the war. Capt. and Mrs. Bready have returned from an extended trip to

the Yosemite Valley, San Francisco, and the Grand Canyon. Lieut. Ray M. Hare left here Friday for Hoboken, where he will sail for France. Mrs. Hare will remain with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Shiner. Mrs. Rand entertained with five tables of bridge recently in their home on River avenue. Pretty prizes from the Orient were given the winners of highest scores. The house was decorated with the vari-colored wild flowers of Texas.

Major Richard F. Burgess and daughter Jane arrived from El Paso to meet the 141st Infantry here. The Major served in France with this regiment, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French government. Col. and Mrs. Little entertained at the Country Club dinner dance on Saturday for a few of their friends. Col. and Mrs. Oress have moved from their apartment on River avenue to quarters in Fort Sam Houston left vacant by Colonel Miller's transfer from duty at Camp Travis to Governors Island.

MARE ISLAND

Mare Island, Calif., July 2, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Parker entertained at a dinner preceding the hop Thursday for Miss Cox, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox, who is here from Vassar to spend the summer with her parents. Miss Ruth Hasel also entertained at a large dinner that night. Capt. and Mrs. William Lardman have returned from Fallen Leaf Lodge, Lake Tahoe. Mrs. H. S. Westfall has left for Denver, Colo., on a visit to relatives. Capt. S. Wilson, who has been undergoing treatment at the hospital, has been ordered to an eastern station.

Col. and Mrs. W. K. Jones entertained at dinner in San Francisco last week for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter, Dr. and Mrs. David Starr Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, Col. P. A. Murphy and Lieut. Col. W. K. Hamilton. Lieut. and Mrs. John Bright have arrived from the East and are making their home at the Fairmont for the present. Miss Mary Gorgas has returned to San Francisco after a short visit here, the guest of Surg. and Mrs. J. L. Neilson.

Comdr. and Mrs. Harold G. Bowen arrived yesterday from Washington and are visiting Mrs. Bowen's mother, Mrs. John Brownlie, in Vallejo, until they secure quarters. The Commander has been ordered to the yard for duty with the machinery division. Capt. John Tyler, U.S.M.C., arrived Friday from Guantanamo, on a visit to his mother, Mrs. May Tyler, of Vallejo. He will spend a few weeks in that city.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. V. McCarty have returned from a short trip to Del Monte and Pebble Beach. A group of friends gave a dinner in their honor last week. Present Lieuts. and Mesdames Bert Peoples, William Falk, Warren Affick, Jr., and Mrs. A. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carlin, Miss Grace Kelley and Lieut. Richardson. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Powers are expecting to come to the coast at an early date and friends here are preparing to entertain them extensively. The Colonel recently arrived from France and joined Mrs. Powers in New York. Miss Rhoda Fullam has been spending several days at Del Monte. Col. F. L. Bradman is expected to arrive here shortly to relieve Col. T. M. Clinton. Mrs. Edward C. Sturgis is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. P. Montgomery, in San Francisco, before leaving for France, where she expects to remain during the time that Colonel Sturgis is retained on duty there. Col. and Mrs. C. J. Mund entertained at dinner last week for Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter, who have left San Francisco for Sandy Hook. Present, Col. and Mesdames Hunter, William H. Tobin, William Merges, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Fenner, Col. W. P. Platt and Col. A. G. Wright.

Rear Admiral T. M. D. McCormack arrived here Monday and reported for duty in charge of the medical supply depot. This is the first time that an officer of this rank has been assigned to this billet. Lieut. Comdr. Paul H. Frets, C.O., is visiting in the Northwest, and it is thought that when his present sick leave expires he will probably be retired.

The hospital ship Comfort came up to the navy yard yesterday and will remain here about three months, undergoing repairs. This is the first visit of the ship to Mare Island and her assignment there is the forerunner of the coming of the Pacific Fleet. In accordance with instructions from Secretary Daniels, surveys are now being made up, showing the amount of improvements that will be necessary to enable this yard to handle her share of the repairs to the fleet when it is stationed on this coast. As 250 ships are to be included in the number sent out here, this yard will be the home base for at least 125. With the improvements, amounting to \$7,000,000, made during the war, Mare Island is now in a position where it will not be necessary to expend a great amount to bring her up to the necessary requirements. One of the things which Secretary Daniels will be requested to recommend to Congress will be an appropriation for a new drydock.

The gunboat Annapolis arrived here on Monday and has been placed out of commission. When overhauled she will probably be used as a training ship for men of the service.

PLATTSBURG

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 7, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre motored from Washington, D.C., arriving Saturday night at the Macdonough Inn, where they will remain about a week. Mrs. J. T. Moore, of the Hostess House at Plattsburg, has returned to her duties after a rest of about a month, visiting friends and relatives in New York and Washington. She is very popular and was cordially welcomed by everybody.

Col. and Mrs. Gregory gave a masquerade on Thursday. Colonel Gregory's son is visiting at the post. There are over 1,400 patients at the hospital, almost all surgical cases. Major Amos, the field director of the Red Cross, gave a musical and reception last week to all the prominent ladies in town.

Professor Hudson took Dealer Whiting, Jr., and his grandson "Ticky" Bonesteele, son of Colonel Bonesteele, on a fishing trip to Valcour Island Saturday. The boys brought in a big string of bass and perch.

A motor corps was established at the barracks for the sick and wounded, and every afternoon many automobiles are to be seen taking those who are able to go out. Committees of the ladies are distributing flowers in the wards, and baskets of dainties are brought in every day.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION

Puget Sound, Wash., July 1, 1919.

Among recent outdoor affairs was a large picnic given by Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Field, which was enjoyed by many yard people, and such affairs will be numerous during the summer.

With the formation of the new Pacific Fleet a great many officers and their wives will probably come to Bremerton to make their homes, and it is expected that many old friends will be welcomed here again, among them, it is believed, being Rear Admiral E. E. Coontz, recently commandant of the navy yard.

Mrs. Caperton, mother of Mrs. Guy A. Blaset, wife of Comdr. Biiset, C.O., has arrived at the navy yard to visit her daughters, Mrs. Blaset and Miss Caperton.

Complimentary to her father and mother, United States Commissioner P. S. Turner and Mrs. Turner, who celebrated their golden wedding on Monday, Mrs. L. E. Gregory, wife of Capt. Gregory, C.E.O., U.S.N., entertained informally at her quarters in the navy yard Monday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Turner and the members of their family were guests at supper, and other friends dropped in during the evening. Those present included the honor guests Comdr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham, Judge and Mrs. Walker, Mr. French, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Bender, Miss Barry Dill, Mr. J. M. McGillivray, Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. Lee Turner and Mr. Thomas Turner. Mr. and Mrs. Turner were married at the home of Mrs. Turner's parents in Independence, Ark., and have lived for many years in Bremerton.

Ensign T. Fred Darnall, in command of the submarine chaser 295, has been ordered to take up his station off Astoria for an indefinite period, and will have for that city shortly on board his ship. Mrs. Edith Darnall, his mother, who has been in the



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city with him, left about July 1, and after visiting friends in Hoquiam will continue on to Astoria to be with him.

Complimentary to Capt. L. E. Gregory, who has been a great friend of the navy yard for many years, the name of Second street, running from the city limits to the navy yard fence, was officially changed by the council this week to Gregory way. Captain Gregory has been public works officer of the yard for a number of years.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith are receiving congratulations on the birth of a baby girl during the past week. Mrs. Smith and the baby are doing well. Mrs. Louis Chappelair, wife of Col. Louis A. Chappelair, U.S.A., who has just received the appointment of Adjutant General of the Philippine Islands, is expected in Bremerton early in July for a two weeks' visit with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Peabody, and her sister, Mrs. G. Beresford Roberts, prior to leaving for the Islands. Col. Chappelair will probably not make the visit here, but will visit his mother in Los Angeles, and join Mrs. Chappelair in San Francisco.

ARMY NOTES

The Fort Flagler Officers' Club held an enjoyable session Saturday evening. Cards and music were the principal diversions. Those in attendance included Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Mapes, Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. McCrindle, Lieut. and Mrs. Mount, Lieut. and Mrs. Stone, Captain Marquart and Lieutenant Anderson, of the post. The guests were Lieutenant Buchanan, of Fort Worden; Mrs. Dighty, of Everett; Mr. and Mrs. Ranney, Miss Dudley and Miss Beauvoisier, of Seattle, and Mrs. E. J. Snyder, of Port Townsend.

(Continued on page 1588.)

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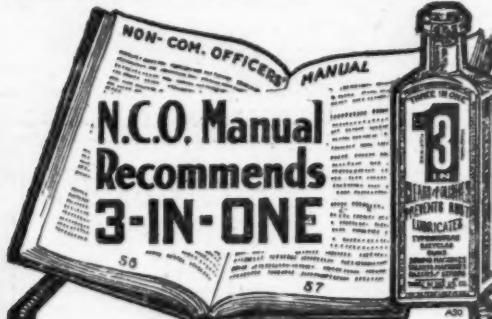
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Puget Sound—Continued from page 1587.

Captain Hamilton, of Fort Ward, has been transferred to the Quartermaster Corps of the Army and expects definite orders detailing him elsewhere. Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton were, until recently, members of the Fort Worden garrison.

Mrs. Hubbard, wife of G. O. Hubbard, post commander at Fort Worden, was hostess at an afternoon party on Saturday of last week, when bridge was the amusement. The party complicated Mrs. Stearns, wife of Major Stearns, of Fort Worden. Mrs. Hubbard's guests included Mrs. G. H. McManus, Mesdames Failey, Green, Stearns, Easterbrook, Lemon and McFarlane, of the post, and Mrs. H. D. Hopkins, Mrs. Klocke, Miss Rosetta Klocke and Miss Downs, of Port Townsend.

Mrs. Stearns, wife of Major Stearns, M.C., U.S.A., left Tuesday to spend the summer in Boston. Mrs. Stearns was the inspiration for a number of affairs given prior to her departure. Among those was the Sunday supper, at which affair Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hopkins entertained at their Port Townsend home Col. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard, Major and Mrs. Stearns, Chaplain Page, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Klocke, Joe Stearns, Fred Hopkins and Robert Hopkins. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Howell, wife of Captain Howell, of Fort Worden, entertained with an attractive luncheon in honor of Mrs. Stearns and for Mesdames Easterbrook, McManus and Hubbard.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Colonel Wilson, of Fort Flagler, was

hostess at tea recently in honor of Mrs. Haines, wife of General Haines, of Seattle. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Frank M. Powell. The guests included Mesdames McCrelis, Powell, Mapes, Mount and Stone.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Fort Amador, C.Z., June 29, 1919.

The signing of the peace was the inspiration for many dinners both at the Hotel Tivoli in Ancon and at the Union Club in Panama City. At the Tivoli Major and Mrs. Clifton were hosts for Major Gen. and Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy, Cols. and Mesdames Hamilton, Garrard, Ball, Hess, Fisher and Colonel Kessler. Among those who danced and dined at the Union Club in Panama were Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Mr. and Mrs. George Boyd (niece of the present Mrs. Woodrow Wilson), Mr. Offutt, Secretary of the American Legation; Mr. Pezet, former Minister to Peru, and Mrs. Pezet, Mrs. and Miss Rieckohl, Judge and Mrs. Connolly, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Madame Regis, the Misses Espinoza, Vance, Holman, Bartel, New, Ehrman and many others.

Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy continue to be guests of honor at many delightful affairs. One of the very prettiest given for them was the dinner dance of Col. and Mrs. Hamilton in the pergola of the Tivoli, where other guests were Governor Harding, Cols. and Mesdames Greenleaf, Morrow, Bunker, Garrard, Ball, Holmer, Mr. Sam Head, Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Colonel Kessler and Mrs. Clifton.

Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Morrow were honor guests of Mrs. George Boyd for cards, tea and music at her apartment in Panama. A large number were present, among them Mesdames Ruan, Kintner, Goldthwaite, Malsbury, Bunker, Hubbard, Rowe, Wright, Calhoun, Rieckohl, McGinnis, James, Connolly, Boone, Shafer, F. Arias, Ramon Arias, Collins, Herrick, Roeder, Heutemate, Regis, R. Estriepau, Monteverde, Boyd, Jr., R. Altaro, E. Jimenes, Archibald Boyd, Frank Morris, Manuel Dies, Ernesto Boyd, O. Vallarina, Zubeta, Lefevre, Henry Schuber, T. Herrera, Yeaza, and the Misses New, Espinoza, Fenille, Sadler, Ehrman, Arango, Guardia, Zubierta, Vallarina, Arosemena, Arias, Rieckohl, Crosby, Remon, Jimene, Lewis, Cadose, Orillac, Boyd and Alback.

Mrs. Munroe, wife of Colonel Munroe, entertained at bridge recently at her quarters at Corozal. Those who played were Mesdames Kennedy, Morrow, Bunker, Hess, Garrard, Evans, Harris and Holmer. Her tea guests who came in at the close of the games were Mesdames Hamilton, Ball, Willig, Bauer, Wing, Apple and Simpson. Mrs. Chester Harding and Miss Harding have returned after spending six weeks in the States.

Comdr. and Mrs. Pennoyer, of the Submarine Base at Coco Solo, were week-end guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Rieckohl and were entertained by them at dinner at the Tivoli.

Col. and Mrs. Fisher had recently as guests at dinner Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Head and Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite. Lieut. and Mrs. Harshman had as guests for the dinner dance at the Tivoli, Wardrop, Miss Dorothy Phillips, Captain Harman and Miss Dorothy Dales.

Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, of Fort Amador, are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl, who is to be called Nailie.

NOTES FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

St. Thomas, V.I., June 28, 1919.

The officers of the Naval Station, St. Thomas, gave a large dance at the Grand Hotel on June 27 to the officers of the visiting Midshipmen's Squadron. Rear Admiral Roger Welles, U.S.N., and his staff; the officers of the visiting ships; Capt. W. Russell White, U.S.N., and Mrs. White; Lieut. Col. Raymond B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Sullivan; Major Roy D. Lowell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lowell; Lieut. Erik G. Hakansson (M.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Hakansson; Lieut. Edwin Peterson (M.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Peterson; Capt. Ernest E. Eller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Eller; Lieut. Kenneth E. Shepard, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Shepard, were among those present. A delightful musical program was furnished by the band of the U.S.S. Wisconsin.

Governor Oman gave a dinner at Government House, St. Thomas, on June 25, to Rear Admiral Roger Welles, the officers of his staff, and the commanding officers of the U.S.S. Wisconsin, Maine and Kearsarge, which vessels comprise the division of the Midshipmen's Practice Squadron now in the harbor. Several officers of the U.S.S. Vixen, station ship; officers of the various departments of the naval station, and a few prominent citizens were among those present, for whom twenty-four covers were laid.

The officers of the U.S.S. Kearsarge gave a dance on board on June 28. It was largely attended by officers of the station and their wives and several of the prominent citizens of St. Thomas.

Rear Admiral Roger Welles gave a dinner in honor of Governor Oman on board the flagship Wisconsin on June 29. The Governor was accompanied by Captain White, Captain Butler, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., and Ensign Doctor. The commanding officers of the visiting ships, Judge Thiele, Judge Noll, of St. Croix, and Captain Berg were among those present.

Lieut. Elmer L. Beach, P.C., and Mrs. Beach gave a dinner on June 28 at their quarters in St. Thomas in honor of Lieut. Col. Raymond B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Sullivan. Lieut. John Duff, Jr. (M.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Duff, and Lieut. Ernest A. Daus (M.C.), U.S.N., were among the guests.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers July 1, 1919.

Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett det. command Des. Es. and Sqad. No. 1, Des. Es., U.S. fleet, to command Des. Sqad. No. 3, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

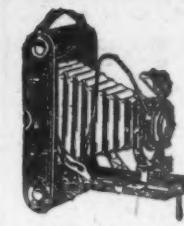
Capt. (U.S.C.G.): A. L. Gamble, det. command U.S.S. Manning, to command U.S.S. Texas; S. P. Edmonds (retired) det. Office of Superintending Constructor, New York, N.Y., to further assignment by commrds. comdt. Coast Guard.

Lient. Comdr.: H. O. Clark to duty Lake Conesus; N. Ferguson to duty under comdr. U.S. Nav. Hars., London, S.W.I.; O. E. McKay to duty Imperator; C. B. Town to duty Marica; N. L. Proctor to duty Santa Elias; P. H. Sheridan to duty Mars; C. Clarkson to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; O. Arnesen to duty navy yard, Mare Island; W. J. Pitluck to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia; G. S. Santina to duty Long Beach; C. B. Thomson to duty naval attache, Copenhagen; J. D. Smith to duty in command Haven; E. K. Niles det. Harvard Radio School, 1st N.D., report to dist. communication sup. 1st N.D.; D. C. Goddin det. staff comdr. Div. No. 1, Pacific Fleet, to aid and flag lieut. on staff of Vice Admiral Williams, comdr. Squad. No. 1 and Div. No. 1, U.S. Pacific Fleet; T. F. Hasler det. duty 3d N.D., R.A.D.

Lient.: B. David to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle No. 25 and in command, when commnd.; G. C. Tanske to navy yard, Puget Sound, in machinery division; F. Petry to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; J. M. Caulk to duty Marica; O. Olsen to duty North Pacific; L. H. Ackerman to duty under force comdr. Nav. Hqrs., London, England; T. L. Burgess to duty under force comdr. Nav. Hqrs., London, England; G. H. Bevin to duty U.S. naval port officer, Antwerp, Belgium; G. P. Townsend to duty Ouyama; J. Rehnberg to duty under naval port officer, Hamburg, Germany; G. H. Toothill to duty Astoria; J. L. Aszoe to duty Pensacola; J. A. Brown to duty Oskaloosa; O. Diemer to duty Arcadia; H. J. Fox to duty Santa Elias; T. L. Burgess to London, England, report force comdr. for further orders.

Lient.: G. H. Bevin proceed London, England, report force comdr. for further orders; R. J. McGuire to duty 3d N.D.; E. D. Husted to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; F. A. Scheibe to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; F. A. Scheibe to duty Pensacola; F. B. McLenagan to duty U.S.S. Mars; L. Blanchard to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., New York.

Lient. (M.C.): J. W. White to Naval Hospital, Boston;



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S. A. Folsom to Casual Replacement Battalion, Quantico, Va.; F. D. Bigelow to duty with fleet surgeon U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Lieuts. (D.C.): R. A. Ferguson to navy yard, Norfolk; C. Basson to duty Naval Hosp., New York.

Lient. (P.C.): J. O. O'Reilly to Bu. Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept.

Lieuts. (j.g.): O. P. Scism to duty Richmond; A. J. McKenzie to duty McNeale; J. T. Bowen to duty Winding Gulf; J. Alexander to duty Madrone; J. H. Campbell to duty Ins. operator; R. E. Watterson to duty Edellyn; A. Gerlach to duty Matsonia; L. E. Swall to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; A. H. Blaker, Jr., to duty Amphion; W. B. Jarvis to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; E. E. Quigley to duty Astoria; D. A. Macgowan to duty Nonsemond; N. Findlay to Las Animas, Colo.

Lieuts. (j.g.): V. H. Howard to duty Mars; A. E. Littlefield to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; J. O. Abraham to duty Santa Elias; J. S. Reynolds to duty Santa Elias; S. Allen to duty in command of Canadian Drifter No. 100; J. Doyle to Alleghany; G. Ross to duty 2d N.D.; K. S. Smith to duty Santa Leonora; C. Ayers to duty Arcadia; L. W. Sherwood to duty Tekton; G. L. Armstrong to duty Santa Elias; P. B. Davis to 5th N.D.; L. E. Thacher to N.O.T.S.; W. B. Britton to 5th N.D.; R. A. D. R. A. D.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.): F. S. Hundley to duty Finland.

Lieut. (j.g.): D.C. J. A. Waters to duty New Jersey.

Ensigns: H. E. Feathers to duty Santa Ana; F. C. Radin to duty Comfort; A. W. Boucher to proceed London, Englan



report force comdr. for further orders; G. A. Bergen to duty Mars; C. E. Brown to duty Yale; R. E. Boos to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; K. S. Shettler to duty Neptune; R. Tobin to duty Santa Elias; E. W. Wallace to duty Santa Elias; H. D. White to duty Vale. Ensigns L. M. Cook and M. E. Carlson to duty Kanawha.

Ensigns: G. B. Benton to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; J. L. Hutchinson to duty Matsonia; O. O. Ingram to duty Waite A. Luckenbach; A. K. McRoberts, Jr. to duty D.S.N.O.T.S.; R. B. Ramsey to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; E. C. Risley to duty Santa Leonora; S. R. Derby to duty as G.O. of U.S.S.C. 265; G. V. Ryan to duty Amphion; G. P. Skelly to duty Santa Leonora; A. M. Traband to duty Matsonia; V. L. Albright to duty R.A.D.N.O.R.; R. Anderson to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; A. H. Armstrong admitted Nav. Hoop, League Island, Pa., June 2, 1919, from Shoshone, discharged June 18, 1919, to 4th N.D.; T. L. Baugher report comdr. naval forces in Brest, France, for duty.

Ensigns: L. D. Oakley to duty Santa Elias; E. U. Opfell to duty Houssatonic; A. H. Peterson to duty Long Beach; T. C. Ramsey to duty Marica; J. E. Mullane to duty K. I. Luckenbach; A. K. McRoberts to duty Orion; P. A. McQuown to duty Neptune; J. L. McKernan to duty Kentuckian; B. F. Merkle to duty Solace; P. J. Weiss to duty under naval port officer, Hamberg, Germany; C. V. C. Chamberlain to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; C. J. Olson to duty Amphion.

Ensigns: R. O. Strong to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle boats and for prospective duty on board one when commnd.; R. J. Anderson to conn. f.o. Eagle boats and for prospective duty on board one when commnd.; J. F. Marullo to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Babitt and as watch officer when commnd.; E. Duggan to command Sub-Chaser No. 432 (comdt. Great Lakes); J. E. Fraher to command U.S.S.C. No. 36 (comdt. 1st N.D.); C. W. Reesel to U.S.S. Stringham; L. W. Brown to U.S.S. Kaiser Auguste Victoria; O. C. Martin det. duty Nav. Ammunition Depot, Hingham, Mass., R.A.D.

Ensigns: W. H. Reber to duty Santa Elias; C. H. Russel to duty Katrina Luckenbach; J. J. Sailing to Granite State June 2, 1919; H. Blair to duty Shoshone; D. H. Beaman to duty Canadagua; W. J. Bishop to duty Westerdijk; J. W. Schorger rev. of orders June 20, R.A.D.; C. G. Gaum to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; A. Gerlach to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; F. Hamilton to duty Astoria; E. V. Kaufman to duty Solace; C. Keene to duty Sharpshooter; C. E. Nelson to duty Challenge; E. H. Mish to D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; W. A. Merrill to Canadian Drifter 59; C. W. Farmer to Drifter 36.

Ensigns (P.C.): P. L. Dillon to proceed to London, England, report force comdr. for further duty; I. Greenberg to duty 1st N.D.; H. M. Griffith to duty Santa Elias; F. L. Beach to duty Marica; D. C. Akers to duty Marica; H. Nau to duty Santa Elias.

Machs. A. F. Rosene and J. B. Laven to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Machs.: F. W. Phillips to duty Nav. Steam Eng. School, Hoboken, N.J.; H. L. Taylor to Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.; L. E. Daws to duty Narragansett; G. Nicholas discharged, to R.S. at Hampton Roads, May 23.

Chief Btsn. L. O. Jeffers to duty Freehold.

Btsns.: J. E. Dwyer to duty in command of U.S.S.C. 268; J. E. Cox rev. of orders, det. duty under administrator harbor floating equipment, Newport News, R.A.D.; G. K. Hutchins died at Weehawken, N.J., June 28; W. Bittner to Sub-Chaser No. 2235, 15th N.D., Canal Zone; F. Heim to U.S.S. Zealandia; H. W. Honeck to 3d N.D. for further assignment (comdt. 3d N.D.).

Pay Clerk D. W. Neukom to duty Imperator.

Orders Issued to Officers July 2, 1919.

Admiral H. T. Mayo det. Comdr.-in-Chief U.S. fleet, to member General Board, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. W. F. Purdy, Base 29, to Hqrs., London.

Lieut. comdrs. to take charge of naval recruiting stations at the following places: Walter S. DeLaney, Albany, N.Y.; H. Ertz, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. K. Elder, Portland, Ore.; G. H. Fort, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. K. Richards, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.; L. P. Wensell, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. Comdrs.: O. H. McMorris to Navy Rec. Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. G. Gates to asst. rec. inspr., Chicago; J. H. Falge to Nav. Rec. Sta., New York, N.Y.; L. E. Denfeldt to Nav. Rec. Sta., Boston, Mass.; H. Harlow to Nav. Rec. Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. P. Bowden to Nav. Rec. Sta., San Francisco, Calif.; C. B. Roberts report to comdr. train for temp. duty conn. with files of Battleship F.S. No. 1, U.S. fleet; J. N. Culin to asst. rec. inspr., New Orleans; P. V. H. Weems to Nav. Rec. Sta., Baltimore, Md.; T. L. Gatch to Nav. Rec. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Murphy report to comdr. train for temp. duty conn. with files of Div. No. 4, U.S. fleet.

Lieut. Comdrs.: W. G. Morris to command Lusitania; C. L. Whitney assumed command Lake Capone; J. M. Borman to Lake Harris; C. H. Morgan to Liverpool; H. L. E. Vandendorck to naval port officer, Antwerp; M. F. Tarpey still in command U.S.S. Charles; D. M. Holle to command Lake Gakona; N. Ferguson to command Aphrodite; H. E. Foster reported Staff Base 7 from United States; R. E. Tod executed oath and A as commander; C. Olsen det. duty Belfast to duty Base 29; T. C. Sorenson to Hqrs., London; A. Smart ordered to return to United States and resume regular duties on Leviathan.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) M. C. Baker to U.S.S. Arkansas.

Lieut. Comdr. (Ch.C.) J. S. Day to duty on Steuben.

Lieut. Comdrs. (C.E.O.) J. A. Myler and E. C. Brown recalled to active duty, under comdt. 3d N.D. for special temp. duty.

Lieuts.: C. F. Goob to duty Bu. of Steam Engrs.; S. H. Hall rev. of orders, det. duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; H. K. Koebime to Olympia; H. Warrar, Chattanooga for trawler duty, modified to read Hqrs., London, and proceed to United States; A. W. Connor to Azores connection returning Margaret to United States; T. D. Griffin to Lake Elko; W. O. Adams to Democracy; W. Navel to comdt. 3d N.D.; H. J. Parent to Nuc. Crew No. 3; P. Fechter to Stephen; J. E. Wright to Dutch Ship Mission; J. Rehberg to naval port officer, Antwerp; B. Buchalter to U.S.S. Connor as engineer officer; L. W. Clarke to U.S.S. Mayflower; H. Jorgenson to Naval Air Station, Pensacola.

Lieuts. (M.C.): W. M. Miller det. U.S.S. Oklahoma, to duty abroad; F. A. Williams to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; E. E. Keeble to Naval Hospital, 5th N.D.; J. Gilmer reported from United States, ordered Proteus; C. C. Groff det. duty Marine Rec. Sta., Baltimore, to duty Nav. Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (D.C.) J. M. Campbell to Cru. and Trans. F.s. (5th N.D.).

Lieut. (Ch.C.) F. E. Moyer to duty Wisconsin.

Lieuts. (j.g.): G. R. Jones, Trieste, to Hqrs., London, for assignment; R. S. Chapman assumed command Radetsky; G. H. Erskine to trawler William Johnson; F. E. Knight to trawler John Collins; R. Rockwood to U.S.S. Harvard; W. N. Thompson, U.S.S. Bali, report Hqrs., London; A. C. Boettius to Chattanooga for trawler duty; J. J. McGowan to command Concord; F. G. Morland to command Chaishill; F. M. Cole to Martinique; C. A. Scott orders to Russia canceled; C. Asmoeuer sailed to U.S.; J. E. Tuker det. Nucleus 3 to Stephen; S. B. Fry to duty naval operations (A), Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; R. S. Hedder to duty Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Roads; A. R. Houghton to duty Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.; J. L. Doresch assigned command trawler John Dunkin; G. J. Wallen to Kirkwall for duty mine sweeping detachment; W. R. Stewart, Constantinople, assigned duty aid on staff Rear Admiral Bristol; E. F. Lucy to U.S.S. Nevada.

Lieuts. (j.g.): M. Elsan to duty Nav. Training Sta., Hampton Roads; G. R. Pets to duty Mobile; F. Angel to U.S.S. South Carolina.

Lieut. (j.g.): W. I. Gage to Lake Charlotte.

Lieuts. (j.g.): H. H. Lippincott to U.S.S. Mercy; P. H. Krauss to U.S.S. Seattle; J. T. Casey to U.S.S. New Jersey.

Ensigns: P. K. Connally to Azores connection returning Margaret to United States; C. E. Matthews to Hqrs., Paris; W. D. Wood to report Admiral Bristol; J. B. Dewar assumed command S.C. 248; R. A. Whet to Lansdale; G. D. L. Culver to S.C. 388; F. E. Knight to trawler John Dunkin; G. E. Boutier det. duty 5th N.D., R.A.D.; G. H. Knight to duty Navy Rifle Range, Caldwell, N.J.; E. D. McKeon, Chatham, Mass., to duty Nav. Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.

Ensigns: G. D. Stowman, R.A.D.; E. J. Gallaghah det. duty Imperator, R.A.D.; F. H. Burgess to naval port officer, Antwerp; K. A. MacPherson to Kirkwall to report comdr. mine sweeping detachment; C. F. Eager to Inverness to report comdr. mine sweeping detachment; J. M. Lindsay to Stephen; C. F. Eager to duty U.S.S.C. 254; K. A. MacPherson to duty



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U.S.S.C. 38; W. F. Zieliński assigned duty U.S.S.C. 182; L. D. Hart assigned duty U.S.S.C. 178; J. H. Cox to Kerowlee; M. W. Meeks to Lake Gakona; G. A. Norwood to Hqrs., Paris; W. C. Foedisch to naval port officer, Antwerp.

Ensigns: W. F. Zulinski and L. D. Hart to Chattanooga for trawler duty.

Ensigns: R. G. Rogers, Lewis, to command S.C. Capens; C. J. Gilman to Chattanooga, trawler crew 14; L. H. Donely to Chattanooga, trawler crew 13; T. E. Francis assumed command S.C. 254; E. W. Rowan to command Barnegat; H. I. Belknap to S.C. 248; H. A. McKee to U.S.S.C. 259; R. C. Duffie to command U.S.S.C. 208; F. D. Higbee to Aphrodite; F. A. Davis to Lake Lasang; C. G. Eldridge assigned duty Hqrs., London; J. B. Brown det. Base 29, sailed for U.S. via Leviathan.

Ensigns J. F. Welehan, J. W. Hedenberg, G. J. Gibson and J. W. Nicholson to Admiral Halstead for duty transferring sub-chasers to United States.

Ensigns: H. P. Denison to Nucleus Crew No. 3; W. S. Freeland to Kirkwall for duty mine sweeping detachment; J. P. Erwin to Base 7; D. C. Paul to duty U.S.S.C. 99; T. J. Bisail to Hqrs., London, for assignment.

Ensigns L. McCutcheon, J. L. Landfair and M. J. Wakefield to asst. communication officer U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Ensigns: C. G. Lucia to U.S.S. Bulwersorg (5th N.D.); B. Ketcherside to asst. communication officer U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Ensigns (P.C.): R. I. Morton to Hqrs., London; G. Griffin to Lake Gakona; H. E. Mayo rev. of orders June 26, R.A.D.; (Continued on page 1590.)

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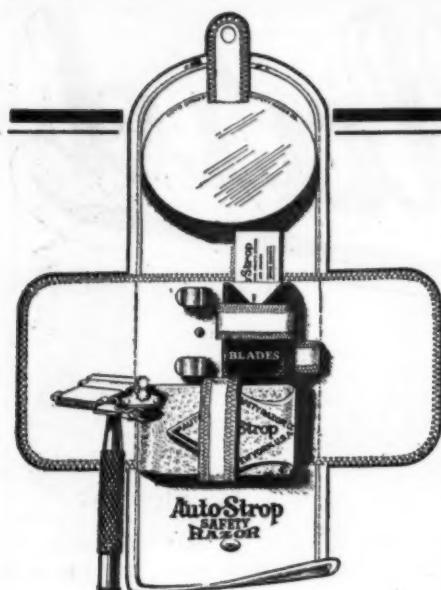
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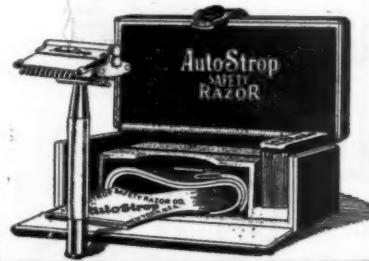
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500 clean, comfortable shaves from every dozen blades guaranteed

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Navy Orders July 2—Continued from page 1589.

H. E. Gels rev. of orders June 25, R.A.D.; P. J. Reed rev. of orders R.A.D.; L. R. Vanderberry rev. of orders June 27, R.A.D.; F. A. Davis to Base 29; F. K. Connally to Lewis; D. H. Dillon, Samaria, to Lake Tulare; E. J. Flynn to duty as astt. to supply officer, Naval Hosp., Washington, D.C. Ensigns (P.C.): G. Griffin to Base 29; C. G. Massinger to Hrs., London, for assignment; W. I. Gage to duty Base 29. Btsn. J. A. A. Sunblom to duty Naval Torp. Sta., Newport, R.I., conn. with tugs.

Carp. G. A. Gillgren to U.S.S. New Hampshire.

Orders Issued to Officers July 3, 1919.

Comdms.: L. M. Stevens to aid and flag sec. comdr. Squad. No. 1 and Div. No. 1, Pacific Fleet; H. C. Richardson to duty Bu. Cons. and Rep., Navy Dept.

Lieut. Comdms.: M. A. Mitzacher to home and wait orders rev., to duty in Office of Naval Operations; A. C. Read to duty Office of Naval Operations, Navy Dept.; F. W. Scanland to command sub-Div. No. 10; E. A. McIntyre to Naval Academy; G. C. Barnes to U.S.S. Zeppelin as exec. off.; F. L. Shea to U.S.S. Chicago as exec. off.; F. C. Bisel (ret.) reversion of temp. app't. as lieut. comdr. in Navy, report to former status as lieut. on retired list in Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) C. W. Smith to U.S.S. Zeppelin.

Lieuts.: H. V. Baugh to U.S.S. Connecticut; M. Y. Cohen to command U.S.S. O-11; A. W. Radford to aid on staff and flag lieut. of Rear Admiral Wood, comdr. Div. No. 1, Pacific Fleet; F. B. Devlin to duty Navy Ret. Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. J. Curtis to duty Harrisburg; S. J. Curtis to duty under comdr. U.S.N. forces operating in European waters; E. N. Parker to duty in command of Kittery; R. F. Gilley to duty Santa Teresa; E. Carlson to duty Culgoa; E. Stevenson to duty as chief engr. Lake Crescent; R. H. Moore to duty George Washington; N. R. King (ret.) revocation of temp. app't. as lieut. in Navy on retired list, revert to former status as chief boatswain on retired list.

Lieut. (M.C.) D. Ferguson to fleet air base, Langley Field, Va.

Lieuts. (D.C.): H. J. Lehman to U.S.S. Vermont; W. A. Dorney to U.S.S. Aeolus.

Lieut. (P.C.) J. H. Theis to wait orders.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. McCauley to duty as exec. officer Lake Crescent; E. W. Sheppard to duty Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.

Lieuts. (j.g.): F. W. Dalrymple and W. P. McCarty to R.S. at Boston, Mass.

Lieuts. (j.g.): M. H. Bailey to duty Nav. Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.; J. H. Kinnaird to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; E. P. Burgoyne to such duty as

may be assigned aboard Lake Crescent; B. J. Shinn to U.S.S. Nevada.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (D.C.): W. H. Wood, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C., to duty Connecticut; A. L. Keltie to duty R.S. at Boston, Mass.

Lieut. (j.g.) (P.C.): F. M. Conrad to U.S.S. Rijnden.

Ensigns: W. C. Landis to U.S.S. Eagle No. 19; O. Allred to U.S.S. Great Northern; H. C. Todd to conn. f.o. Eagle No. 25 and on board when comm'd.; A. W. MacNichol to U.S.S. Hancock; W. R. Wroe to U.S.S. Siboney; E. A. Pederson to U.S.S. Siboney; R. G. Holden to U.S.S. Peerless; E. O. Arnold to U.S.S. Orizaba; S. E. Cunningham to duty Veendijk.

A.P. Clerk E. L. Oates to U.S.S. Hancock for duty with supply officer.

MODERN U.S. WARSHIP COMPARED TO CITY.

Lieut. Comdr. Fitzhugh Green, U.S.N., contributes a quaint and interesting article to the July number of St. Nicholas entitled "Floating Citadels," in which he likens a large modern ship of the U.S. Navy to one of our municipalities, the captain's counterpart being found in the mayor and the officers in the city council or board of aldermen. The commanding officer of a modern battleship, he says, is more than just a naval skipper. He is mayor of a town of over 1,000 active male inhabitants. It is his task to govern them and keep them happy and healthy for the time when war shall test their strength. The power-plant of a battleship is equivalent to that of a city. The electrical installation alone could supply a town of at least 10,000 inhabitants. One of the new super-dreadnaughts is, in fact, a huge factory two blocks long and a third of a block wide. Efficient communication lines are necessary, and a complete telephone company is in operation. The intricate switchboards, with miles and miles of wire, the precise method of handling calls, and the efficiency of the whole service are those of a great city. Few hotels have so perfect a kitchen as the battleship. The ranges are all electric, which is an ideal way to cook. A well equipped hospital is built between decks. Amusement is by no means overlooked. Many battleships have regular newspapers. All have magazines of some sort. For rainy days a fine large library is available.

URGES FIGHTING FORCES TO RETAIN INSURANCE.

In a wireless message sent on July 3 by radio from the steamship George Washington and addressed to the "nation's fighting forces," President Wilson urged U.S. troops to retain their insurance policies permanently, converted into such form as they personally desire. The President said: "If it were possible I should welcome the opportunity to speak to each of you who, by service in the Great War, earned the right to Government insurance, and urge the wisdom of continuing this unusual protection to your dependents and yourselves. The Government will transform your policies in whole or in part from term insurance, arranged as a war measure, to such permanent forms as you may desire, and I urge your acceptance of the permanent protection which the generous terms of these policies afford. You have an exclusive right to this insurance because you served your country in its great crisis, and I am sure that in the years to come you will consider your Government insurance policy as a physical reminder that in the war with Germany you wore the uniform of your country."

JULY INFANTRY JOURNAL.

The Infantry Journal for July, published by the United States Infantry Association, Washington, D.C., has among its interesting contents the following: "Universal Military Training," by Lieut. Col. R. H. Fletcher, General Staff; "Attacks on Officers of the Regular Army," by a Regular Army officer; "One List for Promotion," by Col. G. V. S. Quackenbush, Inf.; "A Military Doctrine for the Defense of the Rhine," being a translation; "Educational Military Policy," by Lieut. Col. Bloxham Ward, 17th Inf.; "Cavalry in the Recent War," by Lieut. Ellridge Colby, 33d Inf.; "Notes on Recent Fighting," a translation; "Ypres Cost the Huns the War," from German official sources.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAM NOT TO BE MODIFIED.

Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the British Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons on July 4 that the British naval program will not be modified because of the sinking of the German warships in Scapa Flow, at Kiel and at Wilhelmshaven. He pointed out that the program had been reduced considerably before the sinking of these ships. The possibility of their loss, he said, had not been taken into consideration when the construction program was drawn up, but the fact had been considered that there was no chance of the German fleet being restored to Germany, and that for this reason it should not be regarded as a possible enemy force, but instead as a possible addition to the fleets of the Allies.

SOL OF THE 11TH MARINES.

Sol, the weekly publication of the 11th Regiment, U.S. Marines, stationed at Givres, France, announced its demise in its issue of June 21 in the following words: "With this issue we will cease to be Sol. And all because the signs of leaving are so damned encouraging that the board of directors has decided to cease to function, lest they be caught on the short end of the rope and not have time enough to pack up."

RECORD OF AMERICAN CO-OPERATION WITH FRANCE.

A volume containing a record of the co-operation given France by the United States Government both during and after the Great War is being prepared by the French government, according to the Paris Temps. A copy of the volume is to be given every American soldier who served in France, the paper asserts.

TEXAS SENATE THANKS ARMY.

The Senate of the state of Texas adopted a resolution on June 24 commending the Federal Government for its "expressed determination to protect our citizens in Mexico," and especially commanding "Army officials for their efforts to protect life and property along the border."

63D INFANTRY'S WONDERFUL KITCHEN.

A soldier in France on hearing the boys "blow" about their wonderful kitchens, wrote the following:

"You are blowing about your organization, saying it is the best there is, but I bet our kitchen will beat that of the 63d Infantry. You know what I mean. Our range is 528 feet wide and 1,258 feet long. It takes

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eighteen firemen to keep it hot. We have 519 cooks and 700 K.P.'s. We mash potatoes with a pile driver and grind coffee with a 350-pound Liberty motor. We haul dirty pans on railroad cars and the K.P.'s go on roller skates. The mess sergeant rides up and down

Inflamed gums—a cause of loose teeth



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Against this Pyorrhœa (Riggs Disease) ordinary tooth-pastes are powerless. Yet Pyorrhœa attacks four out of five people who are over forty, and many under this age. But Forhan's—if used in time and used consistently—positively prevents Pyorrhœa. It is a scientific tooth cleanser as well. Brush your teeth with it. See how promptly bleeding or gum tenderness ceases and how your teeth are kept white, clean and free from tartar.

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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"And this is just a small kitchen over here, but we hope to have a larger one after a while."—Oteen.

THE 11TH MARINES.

Sol, organ of the 11th Regiment, U.S. Marines, reports:

"Sergeant Royse of Company H, came running into his bunkhouse the other day and yelled out: 'Hey, fellows, just got the latest dope. We're going to Turkey.' At which, Sergeant Shelton, who claims distinction as a song writer, contributed the following verse to the Marine hymn."

Talk of the halls of Montezuma and the shores of Tripoli, Did you ever think the 11th would go to old Turkey? When the Army and the Navy are upon Oriental scenes, They will find the harems guarded by 11th Marines.

MUSKET MAXIMS.

A captain is known by the company he keeps.

It's a wise corporal that knows his own colonel. There's many an M.P. 'twixt the café and the barracks. A leave area is a beautiful land of promise completely surrounded by M.P.'s.

The Army of Occupation does not mean only those fellows who are going back to their jobs.—*Stars and Stripes*.

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In order to dispose of the large number of boots we have on hand we are selling our regulation army boots, formerly priced at \$30 to \$35

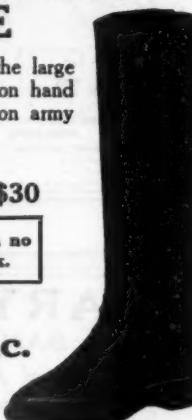
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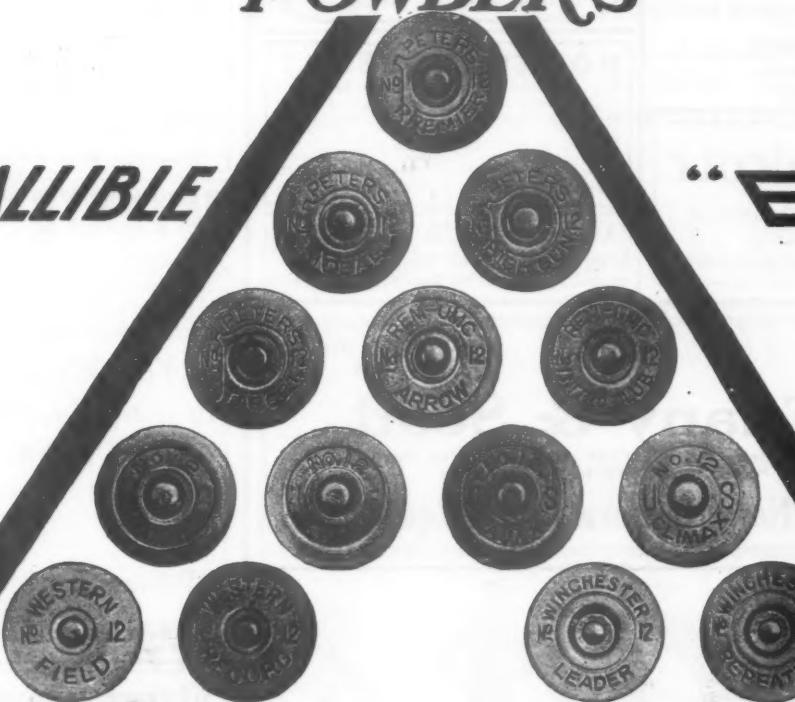
Spencer: "That ain't no soldier, that's a field clerk."

—Over the Top.

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